POSTAGE STAMPS

OF THE

PHILIPPINES

BY

J. MURRAY BARTELS, F. APTHORP FOSTER

AND

CAPTAIN F. L. PALMER, U. S. A.

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THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE PHILIPPINES

INCLUDING A LIST OF TELEGRAPH AND REVENUE STAMPS ISSUED UNDER SPANISH DOMINION

BY

J. MURRAY BARTELS, F. APTHORP FOSTER AND CAPTAIN F. L. PALMER, U. S. A.

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J. Murray Bartels

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INTRODUCTION

IN OFFERING to the public this work which, with the kind assistance of Messrs. Bartels and Foster, has far outgrown its original purpose of serving merely as a private catalogue, it seems proper to state the causes that induced the writer to undertake its compilation and to explain its present much enlarged scope.

While at Manila on professional duty the writer accidentally found a catalogue of the stamps of the Philippines by Juan Mencarini, a Spaniard, who had lived several years at Manila and had there studied his subject. As Señor Mencarini was living in China at the time of the writer's visit, a personal acquaintance with him was impossible. Much as the writer regrets this fact, he nevertheless had ample chance of meeting many of the leading collectors and specialists of Manila and of obtaining in this way much valuable information.

Sufficient knowledge was gathered to convince the writer of the general accuracy of Mencarini's catalogue in spite of some errors that have been detected in it. These do little to impair the value of the work, which will always rank high as a list of Philippine stamps.

To show that Mencarini in spite of the most painstaking research left much new material to be discovered, a brief quotation from the introduction of his catalogue is inserted here. Among other things is demonstrated plainly the great difficulties that he encountered.

> Having been an enthusiastic philatelist for twenty-two years, and a specialist of the stamps of Spain . . . and her various colonies, I naturally tried, after my arrival in these islands, to complete my collection of the stamps of this interesting archipelago. I met, however, with very great difficulties, for none of the numerous resident fraternity could furnish me with exact information, neither could I obtain the needed details from any catalogue published in foreign countries.
>
> "Being resolved to get a complete list of the stamps of the Philippines, and having sufficient time at my disposal, I set to work, using as a starting point every item of published information. I next examined the stamp supplies in the government storehouses and read the decrees in the state archives and gazettes. Finally, by abusing the kindness of my friends who held official positions and by the invaluable assistance and co-operation of various philatelists, I have succeeded in completing this modest little book which, while it does not pretend to be free from errors, can justly lay claim to being the first of its kind. No one can form an adequate idea of the difficulties with which I have struggled nor of the enormous amount of patience required for the completion of my task. . . . I have found but few and incomplete data in the official archives. This is due to the three great destructive agencies of paper that we find in this country—humidity, earthquakes, and ants. In many cases I have therefore been obliged to rely upon mere statements.

Seven years have passed since Mencarini wrote the above, and during that lapse of time war and insurrection have worked still greater destruction of records so that any further search along the same lines is hopeless. Additional information if obtainable at all must be derived from other sources, possibly Madrid.

As Mencarini's catalogue was published in 1896 the description of all later issues is wanting. Being desirous to get as complete a list of Philippine stamps as possible, the writer looked about for further information, and on his return to the United States submitted his work to some of the leading specialists of the

country. Receiving much flattering comment, and being persuaded that a publication describing the stamps of the Philippines would be thoroughly appreciated by many collectors, he submitted the first draft of his catalogue to Mr. J. M. Bartels of Boston, an enthusiastic collector and prominent dealer in the stamps of Spanish colonies. Mr. Bartels and Mr. F. Apthorp Foster of Boston, whose father possesses one of the finest and most complete collections of Philippine stamps, agreed to review the work.

After thorough study they both advised the publication of this work of reference as being timely and demanded by the increased study of philately. The writer desires to state that the catalogue as issued has been entirely rewritten and has been added to so largely that he can claim no credit beyond that of having conceived the work.

To Mr. Bartels is wholly due the description of the various types of surcharges, the illustrations, and the very valuable appendix on counterfeits. The writer's thanks are due to Mr. Foster for the method of arrangement and the enumeration of the various shades in which the different stamps exist.

The catalogue as published represents the best knowledge of the compilers — knowledge based on all available information, much study, and careful thought. They do not assume, owing to a lack of information on a large portion of the subject matter, that the work is free from errors and inaccuracies. It can however be stated with but little fear of contradiction that many of the formerly existing errors have been eliminated, and that for the first time such data as are known are made available in English.

Up to the present time the German catalogue of Friederich has been regarded as one of the best. Aside from its errors and its failure to describe correctly the various types of surcharges and counterfeits, the difficulty of language has prevented this otherwise valuable publication from being generally used among English-speaking collectors.

The thanks of the compilers are gratefully acknowledged to the following gentlemen for the loan of stamps or other assistance: Messrs. M. H. Lombard, President of the Boston Philatelic Society, C. A. Howes, Secretary, John N. Luff, V. M. Berthold, H. P. Harris, J. N. Morse, William F. Marquardt, Edward H. Mason, J. C. Perry, M. D., John H. Klemann, H. F. Colman, William J. Gardner, W. H. Randall, John Zug, C. J. Phillips, and the New England Stamp Company.

In the hope that this work may be of assistance to our philatelic friends, and that it may lead to such friendly criticism and further research as shall enable us to obtain more complete and accurate knowledge in the future, this work is respectfully presented.

F. L. PALMER,
Captain, 9th Infantry,
U. S. Army.

Madison Barracks, N. Y.,
February 1, 1904.

GEOGRAPHY AND POSTAL HISTORY *of the* PHILIPPINES

GEOGRAPHY. The Philippines (in Spanish las Islas Filipinas), so called after Philip II. King of Spain, are situated between the 5th and 20th degrees of north latitude and the 117th and 126th degrees of east longitude.

The group consists of about fourteen hundred islands large and small of which only about four hundred are inhabited, the population being from seven to eight millions. The seat of government is at Manila, the chief city of Luzon, the principal island of the group.

Under Spanish dominion the government was in the hands of a Captain-General who had control also over the Marianne (or Ladrone) and Caroline Islands. For administrative purposes the Philippines were divided into fifty-two provinces of which Luzon had twenty-nine.

Luzon also had the only railway, extending one hundred and twenty miles from Manila to Dagupan. Under Spanish rule about seven hundred miles of telegraph lines were established with some forty stations.

The General Post Office was situated at Manila with offices of the first class at Albay, Camarines-Sur, Iloilo, Pangasinan, Pampanga, Cebu, and Zamboanga. There were in operation seven offices of the second class, fifteen of the third class, and twenty-four of the fourth class, making a total of fifty-three, besides branch offices and other places with postal supplies on sale.

Mail was transported to the interior by wagon or horse, and between the islands by small boats. Spanish, English, or French steamers provided communication with Europe twice a month by way of Brindisi; the time from Manila to Cadiz being about forty-eight days.

Since 1898 a regular United States Army Transport service has been established by which mail is carried to and from San Francisco about twice a month. Occasional transports leave New York going by way of the Suez Canal. By the former route the time required is about thirty days; by the latter about sixty days.

POSTAL HISTORY. So far as is known the first mention of the word postage in regard to the Philippines appears in a Spanish decree of June 16, 1803 which contains a reference to payment for franking the carriage of letters to the Islands. On November 7, 1838 a decree appeared ordering "the concentration of the Administration of the mails at Manila; and the receipt, direction, and delivery of correspondence both for the interior and abroad. For the interior the cost to the public shall cover only the actual expense of handling the mail. The cost is fixed at 2 cuartos per letter to the mail carrier who shall be appointed by the Administration." The proof that correspondence had passed

through the Central office was to be a cancellation stamp reading MANILA ISLAS FILIPINAS and the date in a circle.

These references, however, antedate the introduction of adhesive stamps which appear to have been first attempted in 1847. Plates were made and stamps printed in four values, the design differing for each. The general design consisted of a bust of Queen Isabella II. of Spain facing to the left with CORREOS above and the value below, each in an ornamental scroll, the whole surrounded by an ornamental circle of different design for each value. The colors of the four values were as follows:

MEDIO REAL (½ real) green,
DOS RES (2 reales) yellow,
CUARTRO RES (4 reales) blue,
UN PESO (1 peso) rose.

These stamps do not appear to have proved satisfactory to the Spanish officials. They were never used and are still supposed to be in the archives of the General Post Office at Manila. From a historical point of view as the first stamps for the Philippines they are, however, of interest to philatelists.

By a Royal decree of January 12, 1853, promulgated by a decree of the Captain-General December 7, 1853, the first issue of postage stamps for the Philippines to be put in actual use was ordered. The decree directed the Captain-General to take the necessary steps for the manufacture and sale of stamps for interior use in the Islands. All letters, though privately sent, were to be prepaid by means of stamps or to be considered contraband. In compliance with this decree plates for the issue were engraved at Manila and the stamps issued to the public February 1, 1854. The designs appear to be crude copies of the 1858 issue of Spain and did not give satisfaction to the Spanish officials, for on September 1, 1854 (probably soon after the arrival in Spain of the first copies of the stamps) another Royal decree was issued directing that after April 1, 1854 all stamps on letters to Spain or foreign countries (1 real and 2 reales) should be made in Spain, and only those for interior use (5 and 10 cuartos) should be printed at Manila. To permit the use of supplies already on hand this date was postponed by Royal decree of December 18, 1854 to take effect in June 1855, and again delayed until January 1, 1856.

The decree of December 18, 1854 further amended the former decrees by ordering that after June 1, 1855 the rate for single letters to Spain should be 1 real, and for registered letters 2 reales. Still another decree (June 22, 1855) directed that all letters to Spain must bear stamps.

Another result of the decree of December 18, 1854 was the issue of a new 5 cuartos value in four types in June 1855. This design was later re-engraved. Authorities are not agreed on the subject, some considering the next issue as the re-engraving replacing the four-type design, while others contend that the single type design was issued simultaneously with the other. If the first view is correct, the re-engraved stamp must have been issued considerably later than the four-type design, for it is decidedly rarer both unused and used.

In many cases where such doubts arise they may be solved by the study of the cancellations on the used copies of the stamps, but so few dated cancellations were used in the Philippines that this test is almost impossible as the circular dotted and oval network cancellations appear on nearly all stamps prior to 1859. Even where the dated cancellation was used it appears to have been the custom to stamp only the cover with it — at least in the earlier days — and to use the dotted or network cancellations for obliterating the postage stamps. In a few instances both cancellations appear on the stamps themselves. In view of these facts, and of the small number of original covers now to be found bearing stamps of the earlier issues, it is almost impossible to determine by this method the order of emission of the stamps of the Philippines. This difficulty is further increased by the fact that the different types of cancellation stamps were not in use at all the offices at the same time, nor for the same length of time.

For the same reasons it is impossible to determine definitely whether the 1 real and 2 reales stamps made in Spain (Nos. 8 and 9) were actually put in use in the Philippines on January 1, 1856 as decreed, or whether as stated by Mencarini and others they were further delayed and issued only in 1859. All that can be definitely stated is that every known dated copy appears to bear the date 1859 or a later year, though this may be due to the fact that the dated cancellation did not come into use for the obliteration of the stamps themselves until that time. The present rarity of the stamps in question is believed to be due not to their real scarcity but to the fact that only copies with the dated cancellation are accepted as undoubtedly from the Philippines. The oval network cancellation was used also in the Spanish West Indies.

In 1859 there was a new issue of the 5 and 10 cuartos in four types each, and in 1861 and 1862 additional issues appeared of the 5 cuartos, 1 real, and 2 reales, but these, as their upper legend indicates, were intended for interior use only. For some time these stamps were considered to have been issued in error, especially in view of the decree of Sept. 1, 1854, and their withdrawal was generally expected. Even assuming that Spain was ashamed of its colony sending such evidences of wretched workmanship to foreign countries, it seems only probable that these stamps were intended merely for interisland use, that the entire issue was duly authorized, and this in spite of the fact that the above mentioned decree refers only to the 5 and 10 cuartos.

In 1863 a provisional issue of the 1 real became necessary owing to a temporary shortage in the supply of stamps for use abroad. This issue consisted of two types (Nos. 16 and 17). The local authorities, unable to wait for a new supply from Spain, ordered plates made and stamps printed at Manila. A report of this fact was made to the Spanish authorities who were requested, in spite of the decree of September 1, 1854, to accept this provisional issue. On account of the pressing need the home authorities were obliged to accede to this demand, and the issue remained in use to the end of November 1863. This permission, or rather ratification of what had already been done, appears in a letter from Madrid to the Director-General of Posts at Manila dated September 24, 1863. This letter also indicates that the number printed for use (and supposed to include both types) was 30,000.

It was formerly thought that there were three types of these stamps, the first two having small letters in the upper label and one of them without a period after CORREOS. The third type had the upper legend in block letters, the bust more pointed and nearly touching the circle of pearls. It is now believed that the apparent differences in the first types were caused merely by the wear of the plate and the corrosive effect of the ink.

These stamps were apparently intended to be an imitation of No. 8 which they replaced, but were hastily and poorly made. In discussing them in the *Timbre Poste* for February 1894, Friederich mentions that the design consists of two parts, an outer frame and an inner circle. The vignette was inserted in the frame and both printed together. If this is so, it is evident that if the centre piece was not always inserted with precision the effect would be a variation of type. There may, therefore, be as many varieties as there are stamps on a sheet — according to Moens fifty, and to others twenty-four, made up of four rows of six stamps each.

According to Friederich and others this was the last issue of stamps made at Manila, all later issues being the work of the Sociedad del Timbre of Madrid. Mencarini states, however, that all stamps after 1859 were made at Madrid, but the varieties of type, coloring, and paper indicate the poor workmanship and carelessness characteristic of the issues known to have been made at Manila and lead us to accept the view of Friederich.

With the new issue of 1864 comes a change in the designation of value from cuartos and reales to centimos de peso.

On September 28, 1868 occurred a revolution in Spain caused by political troubles and revulsion of sentiment against the dissolute habits of Queen Isabella II. who fled to France where she has since resided. On September 30 the Revolutionary Committee ordered that the legend HABILITADO POR LA NACION be surcharged on all postage, telegraph, and other stamps. It furthermore directed the National Stamp Factory (Fabrica Nacional del Timbre) to prepare dies for the purpose. These hand stamping dies were made for use in Spain and her colonies, and on October 21 twenty-seven were sent to the Governor-General of the Philippines. They were received at Manila in December and were used in surcharging the stamps then on hand. Several types of this surcharge were used in Spain, but all of those sent to the Philippines were of the so-called Viscaya type.

After the deposal of the Queen a Provisional Government was established in Spain. As a result a new postal issue was forthcoming, the design being a woman's head supposed to typify the nation. This government was only temporary pending the selection of a new monarch. After some time, as eligible candidates were not numerous and at least one declined the proffered honor, Amadeo, second son of Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, accepted the kingship in 1870. Amadeo's accession was followed by another issue of stamps bearing a nearly full-faced portrait of the king in a simple rectangular frame. Amadeo resigned in 1873. A Republic was thereupon declared and a new series of stamps prepared with a seated figure typifying the new form of government.

Only a monarchical rule seemed to suit the Spanish temperament, for in 1874 the throne was offered to and accepted by the young son of the deposed Isabella who reigned as Alfonso XII. His head appears on the succeeding issues until 1890, though he died in 1885. The Regency at his death was entrusted to his widow, Maria Christina of Austria. His posthumous son was born May 17, 1886, and now sits on the throne as Alfonso XIII. Curiously enough, not until January 1, 1890 does his effigy appear on the stamps of the Philippines. The king's portrait continued in use until the Islands passed under the control of the United States of America as a result of the War with Spain in 1898 and the terms of the Treaty of Paris in the same year.

A Royal decree of June 11, 1896, provided that, beginning with the next issue (the series for 1898–99), there should be a uniform type of stamps for Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines. In accordance with the above decree a new design was issued for each colony differing only in the name in the upper label. As the war with the United States extended to the Philippines and was further complicated by troubles with the Filipinos, known to us as Insurgents, the postal affairs of 1898–1899 were in a rather chaotic condition. In addition to the stamps issued by Spain and the stamps of the United States used by the American troops in the Islands, there were also those issued by the so-called Revolutionary Government under Emilio Aguinaldo.*

"It may be recalled that Aguinaldo was at Singapore when the war broke out, having been 'bought off' by the Spaniards in their attempt to quell the Filipino insurrection of 1896–97, and that he was brought from Hong Kong to Manila by a United States vessel with the intention of employing him and his followers against the Spanish. His dream, however, was of an independent Filipino nation with himself at the head. Accordingly after landing at Cavite on May 19, 1898, he issued a proclamation proposing as soon as possible to set up a temporary dictatorial government to continue until a regular constitutional government could be organized. This was accomplished on May 24, 1898 at Cavite, and on June 18 Aguinaldo claimed that he was called upon to assume the rôle of Dictator. Five days later a temporary constitution was promulgated with the following heading:

> The Dictatorial Government will be entitled hereafter the Revolutionary Government [Gobierno Revolutionario], whose object is to struggle for the independence of the Philippines until all nations, including the Spanish, shall expressly recognize it, and to prepare the country so that a true republic shall be established.

All this went on with the knowledge of the Americans but without any attempt on their part to object, for, it should be remembered, the latter were located only on their ships and at the naval station at Cavite. The Spanish meanwhile were practically invested at Manila, the Americans lying before it, and the Filipinos encircling it and having control of the rest of the country.

"The United States authorities finding the headquarters of the Revolutionary Government rather near for comfort requested Aguinaldo to remove. This he did about the 1st August, going to Bacoor on the shores of the bay, some distance

*The very full account that follows of the history of the stamp issues of the Revolutionary Government has been kindly contributed by Mr. C. A. Howes, Secretary of the Boston Philatelic Society, from advance sheets of an article to be published in the *American Journal of Philately*.

nearer Manila. On the same date the declaration of independence of the Philippine nation was issued, and on August 13 Manila capitulated to the Americans who occupied it but refused entrance to the Filipinos. This naturally caused friction and increased the growing differences between the Americans and the Filipinos. The latter therefore removed their seat of government in the early part of September from Bacoor to Malolos, north of Manila, on the line of the Manila and Dagupan railway. Here the first Filipino congress met September 15, 1898, and Malolos remained the native capital until its fall before the Americans March 31, 1899.

"Now what does the above bit of history amount to? It shows that the Filipinos under Aguinaldo's leadership had organized a government which remained in force during the time between the overthrow of the Spanish régime and the capture of the Filipino capital by the Americans after hostilities had broken out between the natives and their would-be rulers February 4, 1899. That is, for at least ten months the Filipinos were under the control neither of the Spanish nor of the Americans, but acknowledged the leadership and presidency of Aguinaldo whose Revolutionary Government had become recognized throughout the Islands except at Manila and the seaports held by the Spanish. Civil governments were established, a native army was organized, and free trade was practically allowed except for a small export tax; the telegraph lines destroyed during the insurrection of 1896–97 were rebuilt, a postal system was begun and a stamp tax enforced. It will thus be seen that there was a real government which for a time conducted the affairs of the country and which might have continued to do so had not the Americans been of a different opinion. The issuing of the stamps therefore seems to be on somewhat the same footing as the issuing of those of the Confederate States of America. They certainly appear as worthy of recognition as the Carlist stamps of Spain. At any rate their range of values and varieties is so small that little could be gained if they were issued simply for speculation, and they do not seem to have been issued in any large numbers as it is. It is my own opinion that they were issued for legitimate purposes and that they served such purposes while the Aguinaldo government lasted. They thus have a certain philatelic as well as historic interest which should appeal to American collectors.

"I find the following in my scrapbook:

Frederic C. Schenkel, the agent of the purchasers of the Philippine remainders bought of the U. S. government at Manila, wrote: 'The Aguinaldo stamps are all right. The Filipino government established at Malolos from August 1898 to March 1899 was in possession of the railway, Manila to Dagupan, and entertained postal relations with several parts of the island of Luzon, and I myself received letters from the province regarding stamps. I have bought my stamps directly from the Philippine government when Aguinaldo was at Tarlac. You will remember that the Spanish government sent a commission to Tarlac to arrange the liberation of the Spanish prisoners. A member of that commission, Mr. Enrique de Marcaida, bought the stamps from the post-office at Tarlac.'

Still another clipping seems to give them more of a speculative status, though I think that the true import of the statement is not quite to that effect.

After the American occupation Aguinaldo held Malolos as the capital and headquarters of the Filipino Republic. In the early part of September 1898 it was decided to form a Bureau of Engraving and Printing in accordance with the proclamation issued by Aguinaldo (calling himself president, but really little better than a dictator) which candidly stated the treasury to be in a very low condition, and as a means of relief the

government was obliged to issue stamps, all of which were to be sold at the nominal price. A force of men was put to work on the plates at Malolos, but after a few stamps were printed it was found that the presses were too small to turn out the stamps with any degree of rapidity (as they were all hand presses). A contract was therefore entered into with the Lithografia del Gomez of Santa Cruz, at which town (a suburb of Manila) all the stamps ever issued by the Aguinaldo government were printed and sent to the capital for distribution to the governors of the different provinces throughout the entire archipelago. These governors were each pledged to take and dispose of a certain number of stamps according to the size of their respective provinces. The governors in turn gave them out to the presidents of the small towns and villages who sold or forced them on the people. After the first issue was distributed Aguinaldo's cabinet took exception to the design they bore which was voted changed to a profile portrait of Aguinaldo. The Dictator therefore issued an order (dignified by the name of proclamation) to the effect that another set of plates should be started with the new design. However, the printing of this new set was never completed, as the American troops advancing to Malolos caused the printing office and everything in it to be destroyed by fire. This then is the correct history of these interesting stamps. I say correct, because the agent from whom I got it is a well-known army officer in Manila, and he took pains to find out the truth so that it might be published. From the same source I also learned that 90,000 of the postage stamps were printed and put into circulation, at least one third of which were destroyed. J. A. D. PARK.

"The statement that the treasury was low and that the authorities were obliged to issue stamps as a means of relief I think refers to the fact, as before stated, that a stamp tax was enforced as a means of revenue, just as we had a stamp tax imposed upon us at the same time.

"With regard to the 2 centavos postage stamps it may be stated that they were printed in sheets of fifty — five rows of ten stamps. Though we do not intend to go outside of postage stamps in this article, yet the few remaining insurgent stamps may be mentioned here to complete the list so far as known*:

TELEGRAMS. Similar to No. A3, but with the legend TELEGRAFOS at top.

A7 2 CENTS violet.

A8 50 CENTS DE PESO deep blue.

RECEIPTS. Similar to No. A6, but with the legend RECIBOS at top and a rising sun in the centre.

A9 10 C red-brown.

TRANSFER OF CATTLE. Crossed branches enclosing agricultural implements, star above. TRANS. DE GANADOS at top, and number in red on the lower margin beneath the design.

A10 (no value) red-brown.

"Concerning this last stamp nothing has ever been published, but I have found in the 'Instructions for the Rule of Provinces and Towns,' issued by Aguinaldo at Cavite on June 20, 1898, the following which evidently throws considerable light on the use to which this stamp was put when issued:

Rule 43: The Delegate of Rents will keep a book for the registry of property and the transfer of cattle. There will be placed on the cattle registered in this book the town mark. This will serve to give in the future a title to the owners of the cattle by a certificate of record of transfers which the delegates with the countersign of the chief [jefe] will issue. For this work the Delegate of Rents shall charge as a local contribution 1 peseta (20 centavos) per head for the certificate.

"Here then we evidently have the raison d'être of this stamp which has so long puzzled us. The serial numbering was evidently for convenience of reference to the certificates, and the lack of expressed value was probably due to the charge for the certificate varying according to the number of the cattle.

*The numbers given to these stamps are in continuation of those assigned to the postage stamps in Appendix A.

"These stamps, or at least the postage and telegraph stamps, were issued under the authority of the Bureau of Public Works of the Ministry of War, the third section of which dealt with 'the Branch of Communications.' (Instructions issued June 27, 1898.) In the so called Malolos constitution adopted by the Filipino Congress January 20, 1899 we find this reference to the mails:

Article 12: In no case can there be detained or opened by the Government either the correspondence confided to the postoffice, nor can that of the telegraph or the telephone be detained; but by virtue of a decree of a competent judge, can be detained any correspondence, and also opened in the presence of the accused that which may be conveyed by the postoffice.

"We think it will be apparent from all the foregoing that the Insurgent stamps were issued with proper authority for legitimate purposes, and that they served those purposes for at least six months from September 1898 to March 1899 when the Revolutionary Government was driven from its capital by the Americans and the doom of Filipino independence became apparent. It therefore seems as if they should be accorded recognition as local stamps as well as those of the Confederate States, the Carlist insurrection, Shanghai and many others that have their places in catalogues.

"It is stated that 'several millions' of the Insurgent stamps in unused condition were captured by the American troops from time to time, and that the greater part was forwarded to the Bureau of Military Information at Manila where they are still supposed to be. Unused copies of these stamps, as well as private reprints of the same — these last being on a yellowish paper, while the originals are on white paper — were openly sold at Manila for a time, but a proclamation against having in one's possession anything bearing the device of the Revolutionary Government later prohibited their sale, at least publicly."

As has been stated above United States stamps were used in 1898 on mail sent by the American troops in the Islands, and this custom was continued to a greater or less extent until October 1, 1903. After that date their use was prohibited by order of the Postmaster General of the United States under whose control through the War Department the postal service of the Islands is now maintained. The same order prohibited the use in the United States of the stamps surcharged for the Philippines though heretofore permitted.

In 1899 some of the current United States stamps were surcharged diagonally with the word PHILIPPINES and issued for use in the Islands. During the next two years these were supplemented by surcharging other values. At the present date these stamps (known officially as the series of 1894) have been practically superseded by the surcharged stamps of the series of 1902. Envelopes, wrappers, and postal cards of the United States were also similarly surcharged, as well as the current Special delivery and Postage due stamps.

In September 1902 a temporary failure of the supply of the 1 cent postage stamp caused the use of the 1 cent postage due stamp for local mail in and near Manila. It is said that this provisional use was only from the 5th to the 19th.

STAMPS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS. It seems as if the Philippine officials permitted great latitude of interchangeability in the stamps of the various departments, especially those intended for mail and telegrams. As a consequence

postage stamps are found with telegraph, customs, and other revenue cancellations, and stamps for revenue purposes are found postally cancelled, though apparently without authority. Of the latter such as are known or are supposed to have been used are noted in Appendices H and I. They owe their existence more or less to inadvertence inasmuch as they were never specifically authorized.

It will be noticed that the 1898-99 issue was inscribed CORREOS Y TELEGRAFOS. Curiously enough the marginal heading on one set of telegraph stamps bears this same legend. Another peculiarity to be noted, but for which no explanation can now be given, is that the 10 Cs DE PESO, Telegraph issue of 1888, is found in different colors, one of which was inscribed on the margin of the sheet for Postal Union use. Both of these stamps exist postally cancelled, with and without surcharges.

CURRENCY. Observation of the currency expressed on the postage stamps of the Philippines shows that the unit of value was changed from time to time. In order to make clear the relative values of the various denominations at different periods their equivalents in United States currency are given with such explanatory notes as seem pertinent.

From 1854 to 1864 the unit was the peso duro or peso plata fuerte=$1.04 (20 cuartos=1 real, 8 reales=1 peso). On this basis 5 cuartos=$3\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 10 cuartos=$6\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 1 real=13 cents; 2 reales=26 cents.

From 1864 to 1871 the same unit was employed, but the values were expressed in centimos. Thus $3\frac{1}{8}$, $6\frac{3}{8}$, $12\frac{4}{8}$, and 25 centimos de peso fuerte are equivalent respectively to $3\frac{1}{4}$, $6\frac{1}{2}$, 13, and 26 cents as before.

From 1871 to 1872 the unit was the escudo (2 escudos=1 peso fuerte). Thus 5, 10, 20, and 40 centimos de escudo are respectively equivalent to 2.6, 5.2, 10.4, and 20.8 cents. We have no information as to why the postal values were issued as above; neither is it known why the rates of postage were changed as indicated.

In 1871 Spain adopted the French monetary system, taking the peseta as the base instead of the franc. This system still obtains there. While the peso has for many years been the unit in the Philippines (as quoted on the stamps), the fines in the Spanish laws are given in pesetas, and the peseta has been the common commercial unit of currency.

From 1872 to 1876 the peseta (equivalent to 20 cents) was the unit of value (100 centimos=1 peseta; 5 pesetas=1 peso). Thus 12, 16, 25, and 62 centimos de peseta are equivalent to 2.4, 3, 5, and 12.4 cents, and 1 peseta 62 centimos equivalent to 25 cents.

From 1876 to 1899 the peso again figures as the unit of value equivalent to 1 dollar silver. The values are stated in centimos, centavos and milesimas of a peso, though the word peso is not necessarily expressed. The 1 real used in the surcharges is still $\frac{1}{8}$ of the peso, and is accordingly equivalent to $12\frac{4}{8}$ centimos de peso. Why the more recent surcharges should have been expressed in reales when the $12\frac{4}{8}$ and the 25 centimos de peso stamps both preceded and followed them is not known. It is however the fact.

In the 0.0625 DE PESO of 1878 we find the decimal notation used. In the RECARGOS DE CONSUMOS and other surcharges of 1889 we find the decimal notation in a different form and the use of the dollar mark ($) for the first time, as $0'02½. Among the surcharges we find the word cuartos appearing again in the 10 and 16 cuartos surcharged values, equivalent respectively to the 6⅔ and 10 centimos de peso values which preceded and followed them. The reason for this return to the old form of notation is unknown.

SURCHARGES. The cause of the first surcharged issues (HABILITADO POR LA NACION) has already been given. The next surcharge was that of 12 Cs PTA which changed the face value of the stamps surcharged from 2.5 to 2.4 cents. For Postal Union purposes the CONVENIO UNIVERSAL DE CORREOS surcharges were made in 1879.

Of the surcharges between 1880 and 1890 Mencarini says:

> Owing to the great distance of this colony from the mother country and to the radical changes in the postal departments, the local authorities were obliged to surcharge their stamps. This resulted in a veritable chaos for the years from 1880 to 1890. I ought however to state that in all my extended investigations I did not find a trace that would justify me in accusing anyone of misusing the surcharges on the Philippine stamps, for all were absolutely necessary.
>
> Whether due to postal reforms far too rapid to permit of the arrival of new issues in time, or to lack of information as to supplies required, the fact remains that there was great confusion not only in the surcharges of postage stamps but also in those of other departments used for the franking of letters, all of which resulted in a list very difficult to compile.
>
> The decree of March 22, 1889 leads us to hope that there will be no further recurrence of such surcharging. The document in question says: 'Beginning with the first of next August there will be withdrawn from circulation, with absolute prohibition of admission for current use, all stamps of every class whatever on which a stamped design or legend in form of surcharge exists.' To confirm this decree even more forcibly a Royal Order, No. 127, of February 17, 1896, was issued, in which it is ordered that 'The Superintendent of the Treasury is responsible, and shall see that no more stamps now in stock are surcharged; neither shall any postal stamps hereafter be surcharged for telegraphic purposes, nor any telegraph stamps be surcharged for postal, fiscal, or any other purposes unless such surcharge is duly authorized by the Crown. In case of urgent need this permission may be obtained by telegraph.'

As Mencarini's work was published in October 1896 it furnishes no later information. It is supposed, in view of the decrees quoted above, that the stamps surcharged HABILITADO CORREOS PARA 1897 were duly approved by Spanish authorities to supply the demands until the arrival of the 1898–99 issue already referred to in the decree of June 11, 1896.

It is said that pursuant to the decree of March 12, 1889, quoted above by Mencarini, all surcharged stamps remaining on hand unused, both in the various postoffices and in the storehouses, were destroyed in August 1889 by punching a small round hole in the centre of each one. Apparently they were then given away or sold judging from the number in the market to-day. Many have been repaired by restoring the part punched out to its original position and securing it by a piece of gummed paper. From the number that are also cancelled with apparently genuine postmarks (many cancelled stamps retaining the original gum on the back) it would appear that some cancelling to order had been accomplished and that the philatelic speculator had had his hands in it during the days of confusion and lack of responsibility. It should be added, however, that the punch cancellation was frequently used on telegraph stamps in the regular course of business.

Concerning the later surcharges quoted by some of the European catalogues and alleged to have been made by the Insurgents on stamps taken — *captured* they certainly were *not* — from the storehouses at the beginning of the Insurrection, their claim to consideration except as curiosities only is certainly no greater than that of the other stamps of the Revolutionary Government. It seems far more probable that they are merely a private speculation. Only for the sake of completeness and in order to explain their status are they listed in an appendix. It is certain that Filipinos who either joined the Insurgents or were in sympathy with them had access to the Manila postoffice and storehouses, and could have obtained not only stamps but any other supplies (undestroyed subcharging dies, for example) which may have been on hand. As has been said before it is doubtful to what extent any stamps were postally used by the Insurgents. A suspiciously large number of the 1898–99 issue have been seen bearing the cancellation of Tarlac, a town used for some time as Insurgent headquarters. Indications point strongly to their having been cancelled to order for sale to collectors. This tends to confirm the view that speculators were making the best of their opportunities.

In the *American Journal of Philately* for August 1902 is an exposé of quite a series of surcharges alleged to have been made in June 1898 at San Fernando, Province of Union, Luzon. The views expressed in the article are shared in full by the compilers. It was not thought necessary to mention these surcharges in the appendix on counterfeits, for so far as known they were never taken seriously by the philatelic press.

The surcharging of the various stamps catalogued was done at Manila. In view of the fact that such provisional issues were due to an emergency and generally made more or less hastily, it is not surprising, especially considering the class of employees who did the work that there should be varieties in the dies. In some instances probably several dies were needed to hasten the actual labor of surcharging, while additional dies of the same pattern may have been required for later printings to take the place of dies that had become so worn or broken as to render them unfit for further use.

No official information is obtainable as to the number or kind of dies used or authorized in each instance, and the only method of ascertaining the genuineness of each type is by study of used or otherwise authenticated copies. As these were not always plentiful it is quite within the bounds of possibility that errors exist in this work. In cases of doubt, and we must admit that happily there have been surprisingly few such, it has been our tendency to discredit any stamp that could not furnish an authenticated history. It has been deemed best to err if at all on the side of conservatism. All surcharges that do not appear to be genuine, or of which it is not known that they were authorized or used, have been grouped by themselves in Appendix D. where they are classed as doubtful. Nearly all of these have been or are now listed by some well-known catalogue. Stamps and especially surcharges which, in view of all the information obtainable, appear to be forgeries have been collated and are fully described in Appendix C. No decision has been reached without much careful thought, and

conclusions rest in each case on reasons which in the present state of their knowledge seem valid to the compilers. Later discoveries may require slight revision in a few cases, but they are likely to be isolated ones.

Varieties of position in the surcharges on the stamps is not to be wondered at, especially when we consider that hand dies were used and the number of stamps surcharged was large. In a few cases changes of color in the surcharge were no doubt authorized to mark distinct issues. It is also possible that obliging employees may have created varieties from motives of friendship for collectors or from more sordid reasons, and that several of these crept into notice by the philatelic press. There is some evidence that stamps were surcharged in the wrong colors, or the surcharge placed on the wrong stamps, and in some of these cases the stamps may have been inadvertently issued and accepted when used.

On this subject Mencarini says: "I have considered it my duty not to insert any surcharge that I have not seen and verified in person, so that there might be no doubt as to its authenticity." Each must reconcile for himself this statement with the stringent decrees against surcharging quoted by Mencarini and already referred to. It will also be noted that some varieties are listed in this work which are not given by him, while the compilers feel that they cannot share his confidence in all of those that he cites.

CHRONOLOGY. The attempt has been made to arrange the postage stamps of the Philippines in the order in which they were issued for use. On this as on other subjects there is so great a variety of opinion that all that could be done was to decide according to the weight of evidence available. Little assistance can be derived from study of the cancellations.

Of the issues from 1890 to 1897 Mencarini says:

> It has been possible to classify the stamps of Alfonso XIII. as there are in the storehouses itemized statements of supplies corresponding with books of the Central Office. I have thus been able to establish facts heretofore unknown, and to furnish the number of the stamps received here from the Sociedad del Timbre of Madrid. In connection with this I must confess that it has been a great effort for me accurately to describe the colors of these issues. The same tints have been used for identical values in different years, compelling me to rely only on the headings to the entire sheets.

This is now only partly true, as sufficient differences exist between the kinds of paper and gum used in the various issues to enable them in most cases to be distinguished apart from the colors.

COUNTERFEITS. This subject has been so fully treated in Appendix C. that a résumé here is not considered necessary.

ENVELOPES, WRAPPERS, AND POSTAL CARDS. With the desire to make the list of the postal issues of the Philippines as complete as possible, all available information in regard to envelopes, wrappers, and postal cards has been grouped in Appendices E. and F. In the matter of wrappers and postal cards no remarks seem to be necessary. With reference to the envelopes, however, it may be said that there appear to have been some issued in unnecessarily

small quantities, and for which there was no obvious need. Any person resident in the Islands by depositing with his postmaster the required amount could order any envelope in quantities of five hundred or more provided that it was on the schedule of United States envelopes authorized by the Post Office Department at Washington. This privilege was abused in some instances by speculators who sold the envelopes thus ordered at handsome profits.

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LIST OF POSTAGE STAMPS

STAMPS ISSUED UNDER SPANISH DOMINION.

I. REIGN OF QUEEN ISABELLA II.

1854-1868.

1

2

1854, February 1. Types 1 and 2. Head of Queen Isabella II. Engraved on copper, forty varieties to each plate. Paper medium to thin, and yellowish to white. Size of stamps 18½ x 21½ mm. Imperforate.

1 5 Cs. orange, pale orange, reddish orange
  a. Head on ground of fine lines: orange, pale orange, reddish orange

2 10 Cs. carmine, deep carmine, bright carmine, rose-carmine

3 10 Cs. rose-red, pale rose-red

4 1 Rl. Fte. ultramarine, bright blue, dull blue, slate-blue, deep green-blue, pale bluish grey
  a. Error CORROS (No. 26 on the plate): ultramarine, bright blue, dull blue, slate-blue, deep green-blue, pale bluish grey.

5 2 Rs. Fte. yellow-green, deep yellow-green, green, bright green (emerald), olive-green

Mencarini mentions a 10 Cs. *black* which is probably No. 2 oxydized.

Among the stamps of each value of this issue some may be found with finer lines in the groundwork than in others. Usually this is merely a variety, but according to Mr. Charles J. Phillips of London a reconstructed sheet of both kinds of the 5 Cs. stamp has been seen. Whether there are two plates of this value, or whether the differences are merely due to re-engraving, is not definitely known.

The 5 Cs. remained in use until June 1855, the 1 Rl. Fte. and 2 Rs. Fte. until January 1856, and the 10 Cs. until 1859. The use of stamps was made compulsory and the rates for inland postage were fixed by decree, December 7, 1853, as follows: Letters under ½ ounce 5 cuartos; ½ to 1 ounce 10 cuartos; 1 to 1½ ounces 1 real; for each additional ½ ounce 10 cuartos; registration fee 2 reales.

Beginning December 18, 1854 postage stamps were used on correspondence between the Islands and Spain. Such use was made compulsory June 22, 1855. The ordinary letter rate was 1 real; for registered letters 2 reales. All official correspondence was free. In 1858 the current official stamps of Spain were used.

See Appendix C.

3

1855, June. Type 3. Head of Queen Isabella II. Lithographed on thin white paper in blocks of four varieties, each block surrounded by a frame. The disc on which the head rests is broken by the labels at the top and bottom of the stamp. Size of stamp 19½ x 22 mm. Imperforate.

6 5 Cs. red, pale red, brownish red, vermilion

4

1855, August (?). Type 4. Similar to the preceding type. Head of Queen Isabella II. Lithographed on thin white paper; one type-variety. The disc on which the head rests is unbroken by the labels at the top and bottom of the stamp. Size of stamp 18½ x 22 mm. Imperforate.

7 5 Cs. red, pale red

Nos. 6 and 7 were for island use only. They were current three and a half years which makes their rarity difficult to explain. However, at this time but few natives were able to write and these often regarded the prepayment of postage with suspicion, perhaps not without due cause.

See Appendix C.

5 6

1856 (?), January 1. Type 5. Lithographed on rough bluish paper watermarked with loops as in Type 6. Imperforate.

8 1 Rl. PLATA F. green, blue-green

9 2 Rl. PLATA F. deep carmine, deep red

These stamps, issued originally for use in Cuba and Porto Rico, can only be distinguished by the cancellation of Philippine towns, as Manila, Cavite, etc. In most cases the oval network cancellation was used simultaneously in all colonies of Spain. It is therefore not a distinguishing mark except when used in conjunction with another cancellation bearing a place name.

The use of these stamps was not officially discontinued until the end of 1864; but even later, for unknown reasons, specimens occasionally did postal duty. From January 1856 to January 1864 Nos. 8 and 9 were the only stamps accepted on mail leaving the Islands for abroad except in 1863 when, for a short period, the provisional use of Nos. 21 and 22 was required by the temporary exhaustion of the supply.

The dates above are given on the authority of Friederich. Mencarini gives February 1859 as the date of first use at Manila.

7

1859, January 1. Type 7. Head of Queen Isabella II. Lithographed on paper of varying texture and tint in blocks of four varieties, each block surrounded by a frame. Size of stamps 18½ x 23¼ mm. Imperforate.

A. Thick smooth white paper.

10 5 Cs. deep vermilion, vermilion, orange-vermilion, brown-red, dull orange, deep dull orange

11 10 Cs. dull rose, pale dull rose, lilac-rose, rose, pale rose, deep lake-rose, dull lake-rose

B. Medium smooth white paper.

12 5 Cs. scarlet, deep dull orange

C. Thin smooth white paper.

13 5 Cs. vermilion, scarlet, orange-red, pale orange-red

D. Thick rough white paper, ribbed.

14 5 Cs. vermilion, dull orange

The four varieties may be distinguished as follows:

No. 1 (N.W.) has 71 pearls in the circle surrounding the head; one slightly below the middle of the right side is generally, though not always, missing. The N of INTERIOR is below the level of the I preceding and the T following it.

No. 2 (N. E.) has 71 pearls, none missing.

No. 3 (S. W.) has 65 pearls only.

No. 4 (S. E.) has 67 pearls. This variety is found with or without a white blur below the N of INTERIOR and an accompanying scratch crossing the fillet in the hair and extending to between the R and E of CORREOS.

Stamps surrounded individually by a frame appear to be from the edges of sheets where they were used singly in perpendicular strips to fill out the requisite number of stamps which varied with different printings. The 5 Cs. has been noted in sheets of fifty-six, one hundred and thirty, and one hundred and ninety-two stamps, and the same variation may be expected of the 10 Cs. Each group of four is separated from its neighbor by a dividing line except in the sheets of one hundred and thirty where it is omitted.

See Appendix C.

8 9 10

1861. Type 8. Head of Queen Isabella I. Lithographed on thin yellowish and bluish white paper. Size of stamp $18\frac{3}{4} \times 23\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Imperforate.

15 5 Cs. deep vermilion, vermilion

a. Bluish white paper: vermilion, pale vermilion

See Appendix C.

1862, August. Type 9. Head of Queen Isabella II. Lithographed on thick white paper. Period after CORREOS. Size of stamp $19\frac{1}{4} \times 23\frac{1}{4}$ mm. Imperforate.

16 5 Cs. brown-red, red, pale red, pale rose-red

a. Period after FRANCO:

b. Colon after CORREOS and period after FRANCO:

c. Period instead of colon after Cs.:

These varieties may be due to wear of the stone. See Appendix C.

1863, January. Type 10. Head of Queen Isabella II. Similar to the preceding issue, but with fine instead of coarse network, shading on the right instead of the left of the circle, and a colon instead of a period after CORREOS. Lithographed on thick white paper. Size of stamps $19 \times 23\frac{1}{4}$ mm. Imperforate.

17 5 Cs. carmine-vermilion, deep vermilion, vermilion, scarlet-vermilion, red

18 10 Cs. rose-carmine (shades)

19 1 Rl. reddish violet (shades)

20 2 Rl. dull blue, deep dull blue

Originally this issue consisted of two values only, the 5 Cs. and the 1 Rl., from the plates of which were made those of the 10 Cs. and the 2 Rl. respectively. Of these last two there are therefore as many varieties as there are stamps in the sheet.

The rarity of Nos. 19 and 20 in used condition is explained by the fact that these stamps were for interior postage only and letters weighing over one ounce were a great exception.

Mail leaving the Islands during 1863 was stamped with Nos. 8, 9, 21, and 22.

See Appendix C.

11

12

1863, March. Type 11. Head of Queen Isabella II. Lithographed on thick white paper. Size of stamp 19¼ x 23 mm. Imperforate.

21 1 RL. PLATA F. deep grey-green, grey-green, pale grey-green, grey olive-green

a. Without period after CORREOS:

No. 21a was first listed by Moens and by others on his authority. It is a variety due to wear of the plate as is also a so-called variety OORREOS.

See Appendix C.

1863 (Summer). Type 12. Head of Queen Isabella II. Inscription in block letters. Lithographed on thick white paper. Size of stamp 20 x 23 mm. Imperforate.

22 1 RL. PLATA F. green, deep green, dull yellowish green, emerald-green, bluish emerald-green.

a. Colon after CORREOS:

According to Friederich No. 21 was printed from the worn plate of No. 22, but this does not seem probable.

Nos. 21 and 22 were a provisional issue to take the place temporarily of No. 8, the supply of which ran out. Thirty thousand stamps —supposed to include both types — were issued.

After this issue no more Philippine stamps were printed at Manila, though all the surcharging was done there.

See Appendix C.

13

1864, January. Type 13. Head of Queen Isabella II. Typographed on tinted paper. Imperforate.

23 3⅛ CENT. PO. FE. black on buff, grey-black on pale buff, grey-black on yellow-buff

24 6⅜ CENT. Po. Fe. green on pale rose to whitish, deep green on pale rose to whitish

25 12½ CENT. Po. Fe. blue on flesh, deep blue on flesh, blue on salmon, deep blue on salmon

26 25 CENT. Po. Fe. carmine-vermilion on pale rose to whitish, vermilion on pale rose to whitish, brown-red on whitish, pale brown-red on whitish

According to an Act of law dated July 19, 1849, Spain and her colonies adopted the metric monetary system, 1862 being the year designated for its introduction. This was later postponed until 1864 for the Philippines and 1866 for Spain. The four denominations of this issue are equivalent to the 5 and 10 cuartos, and 1 real and 2 reales values of the preceding issues.

Essays of the 3⅛ CENT. Po. Fe. with a slightly different diadem exist in black on buff laid and wove water-marked paper, and in rose on yellow horizontally laid paper.

See Appendix C.

II. PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

1868–1870.

I

1868, December. Type 13 (Nos. 23-26) surcharged horizontally in black with Type I, HABILITADO POR LA NACION. Imperforate.

A. Horizontal surcharge inverted.
B. Vertical or diagonal surcharge reading up.
C. Vertical or diagonal surcharge reading down.

27 3⅛ CENT. Po. Fe. grey-black on pale buff, grey-black on yellow-buff

A. Grey-black on pale buff
B. Grey-black on pale buff, grey-black on yellow-buff
C. Grey-black on yellow-buff
Ca. Double surcharge: grey-black on pale buff

28 6⅜ CENT. Po. Fe. green on pale rose, deep green on pale rose

A. Green on pale rose
B. Green on pale rose
C. Green on pale rose, deep green on pale rose
Ca. Double surcharge: green on pale rose, deep green on pale rose

29 12½ CENT. Po. Fe. deep blue on flesh

A. Blue on salmon
B. Blue on salmon, deep blue on salmon
C. Blue on salmon

30 25 CENT. Po. Fe. vermilion on pale rose, brown-red on whitish, pale brown-red on whitish

a. Double surcharge : brown-red on whitish
A. Brown-red on whitish
B. Vermilion on pale rose, brown-red on whitish, pale brown-red on whitish
C. Brown-red on whitish, pale brown-red on whitish
Ca. Double surcharge : pale brown-red on whitish

On October 21, 1868 twenty-seven metal hand-stamps (of the so-called Viscaya type) bearing the legend used in surcharging the above issue were forwarded to the Civil Governor of the Philippines with an order to surcharge all current postage stamps. The same hand-stamps, somewhat the worse for wear, were later used in surcharging some of the older issues.

Nos. 27-30 remained in use until January 1870. Mencarini gives the date as March 1871.

14

1870, January (?). Type 14. Allegorical head of Spain. Typographed on thin white paper. Perforated 14.

31 5 Cs. DE Eo. blue, deep dull blue

32 10 Cs. DE Eo. deep green, deep dull green

a. Imperforate : deep green

33 20 Cs. DE Eo. chestnut, deep chestnut

34 40 Cs. DE Eo. carmine, dull carmine-rose

These stamps were in use from early in 1870 to the end of 1871. So few are found with dated cancellations that it is difficult to determine the exact date of their first appearance.

Proofs of all four denominations exist in blue on white card-board. Of the same design there is also a 12 Cs. DE Pta. carmine-red on white paper, perforated.

III. REIGN OF KING AMADEO.

1871–1873.

1871, September 6. Types 11 and 12 (Nos. 21 and 22) reissued surcharged horizontally in black with Type 1. Imperforate.

A. Horizontal surcharge inverted.
B. Vertical or diagonal surcharge reading up.
C. Vertical or diagonal surcharge reading down.

35 1 Rl. PLATA F. (No. 21) deep grey-green, grey green, grey olive-green

A. Deep grey-green
B. Grey olive-green
C. Deep grey-green

36 1 RL. PLATA F. (No. 22) green, dull yellowish green, emerald-green
a. Double surcharge: green, emerald-green
C. Dull yellowish green

Mencarini gives the date of this issue as September 6, 1870.

1872, February 24. Types 10 and 5 (Nos. 17, 19, 20, 8, and 9) reissued surcharged horizontally in black with Type 1. Imperforate.

37 5 Cs. (No. 17) carmine-vermilion, vermilion, scarlet-vermilion
a. Double surcharge: vermilion
A. Vermilion
C. Vermilion

38 1 RL. (No. 19) reddish violet

39 2 RS. (No. 20) dull blue
A. Dull blue

40 1 RL. PLATA F. (No. 8) green, blue-green

41 2 RS. PLATA F. (No. 9) deep red
a. Double surcharge

Towards the end of 1871 the stock of the 1870 issue was gradually exhausted. As no new supply was received from Spain the General Post Office at Manila was compelled to resort to further surcharging of remainders of former issues.

Of Nos. 37, 40 and 41 there are numerous dangerous counterfeits. See Appendix C.

Mencarini gives the date of this issue as January 24, 1872.

15 16

1872, October 15. Types 15 and 16. Head of King Amadeo. Typographed on thin white paper. Perforated 14.

42 12 CENTS. DE PESETA rose, lake-rose, carmine, lilac-rose
a. Imperforate: rose

43 16 CENTS. DE PESETA light blue, light ultramarine

44 25 CENTS. DE PESETA grey-lilac, pale grey-lilac, pale lilac, pale grey

45 62 CENTS. DE PESETA mauve, pale mauve, pale mauve-lilac

46 1 PESETA 25 CENTS. bistre, pale ochre-brown, pale red-brown, red-brown, deep chestnut

There are essays of the stamps of this issue on white and colored papers, perforate and imperforate. A few copies seem to have passed through the mails unauthorized. This has mislead some catalogues into listing them as errors of color. The following varieties exist:

12 CENTS. DE PESETA rose, imperforate, ungummed; bistre, imperforate, ungummed; blue, perforate gummed.

62 CENTS. DE PESETA rose, bistre, pale mauve, grey-violet, and green, imperforate, ungummed; rose, perforate, gummed.

1 PESETA 25 CENTS. blue on flesh, perforate, gummed.

The blue overprint ULTRAMAR and MUESTRA should not be mistaken for cancellations, for they are simply the equivalent of Specimen.

Printers' waste consisting of double impression, one of which is inverted, are known in the following values; 12 CENTS. DE PESETA green, imperforate; 12 CENTS. DE PESETA mauve, and rose-carmine imperforate; 16 CENTS. DE PESETA blue, imperforate; 50 CENTS. DE PESETA deep mauve, perforated; 16 CENTS. DE PESETA blue -|- 62 CENTS. DE PESETA mauve, perforated; and 1 PESETA 25 CENTS. brown -|- 62 CENTS DE PESETA mauve, perforated.

IV. REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT.

1873-1875.

1873, October 7. Type 9 (No. 16) reissued surcharged horizontally in black with Type 1. Imperforate.

47 5 Cs. (No. 16) pale red
   a. Double surcharge

This surcharge was made from a very distinct as well as a much worn die.
See Appendix C.

1874 (? month). Types 1 and 7 (Nos. 4 and 11) reissued surcharged horizontally in black with Type 1. Imperforate.

A. Horizontal surcharge inverted.

48 1 Rl. Fte (No. 4) slate-blue
   a. Error CORROS (No. 26 on the plate): slate-blue

49 10 Cs. (No. 11) rose
   a. Double surcharge
   A. Rose

This and the preceding issue surcharged were rendered necessary by the abdication of King Amadeo in February 1873.
See Appendix C.

17

1874 (? month). Type 17. Figure of a woman seated typifying the Republic. Typographed. Perforated 14.

50 12 Cs. DE PESETA grey, pearl-grey, grey-lilac, deep lilac

51 25 Cs. DE PESETA ultramarine, dull ultramarine, greyish blue, bright blue

52 62 Cs. DE PESETA rose, deep rose

53 UNA PESETA 25 Cs. brown, grey-brown
   a. Imperforate: brown

V. REIGN OF KING ALFONSO XII.

1875–1885.

18 19

1875, August. Type 18. Head of King Alfonso XII. FILIPINAS in small block letters with ornament before and after it. Typographed. Perforated 14.

54 2 Cs. DE PESO rose, rose-carmine, dull rose, deep dull rose

a. Imperforate : rose

It is thought that the stamps of this type imperforate are merely proofs, essays, or printers' trial sheets, as no copies have been seen postally cancelled.

1876, January. Type 18, as above.

55 12 Cs. DE PESO pale mauve, mauve, bright mauve

a. Imperforate : mauve

Printers' waste consisting of a double impression, one inverted, comes in violet, imperforate.

1876, March. Type 18, as above.

56 25 Cs. DE PESO pale blue-green, blue-green, deep blue-green

a. Imperforate : pale blue-green, deep blue-green

An essay of this stamp exists in brown on green paper, both perforate and imperforate.

1876, December. Type 18, as above.

57 20 Cs. DE PESO purple-black, deep purple-black

1877, August. Type 18, as above.

58 6 Cs. DE PESO pale brown-orange, brown-orange, deep brown-orange

59 10 Cs. DE PESO dull blue, deep dull blue, blue, bright blue, prussian-blue

a. Imperforate : blue, bright blue

II III IV

1877, August. Type 18 (No. 54) surcharged in black with Type 11, HABILITADO 12 Cs. PTA. in an octagonal double-line frame.

60 12 Cs. PTA on 2 Cs. DE PESO dull rose, deep dull rose
a. Inverted surcharge : dull rose, deep dull rose
b. Double surcharge

See Appendix C.

1877, December. Type 18 unsurcharged.

61 2 Cs. DE PESO blue
a. Imperforate

Essays of this stamp exist in deep blue, violet, brown, carmine, green, and orange, both perforate and imperforate, and generally gummed.

1878, January. Type 19. Head of Alfonso XII. Similar to the preceding type, but FILIPINAS in larger, ornamented letters and lacking the ornament before and after it. Typographed. Perforated 14.

62 50 MILs. DE PESO dull lilac, dull brownish lilac, pale dull purple, deep dull purple
a. Imperforate : dull lilac

63 0,0625 DE PESO pale dull lilac, pale greyish lilac, pale lilac-grey, deep grey-lilac, lilac-slate
a. Imperforate : pale lilac-grey

64 125 MILs. DE PESO blue, deep blue, dark blue

It is thought that the stamps of this type imperforate are merely proofs, essays, or printers' trial sheets, as no copies have been seen postally cancelled

0,0625 DE PESO is a curious and roundabout way of expressing $6\frac{2}{8}$ Cs. DE PESO of which it is the equivalent.

1878, April. Type 19, as above.

65 25 MILs. DE PESO black, intense black, grey-black, deep grey-black
a. Imperforate : grey-black

Printers' waste consisting of a double impression, one inverted, comes in black on 250 MILs. DE PESO bistre, imperforate.

1879, January. Type 19 (No. 65) surcharged with Type 11.

A. Black surcharge.

66 12 Cs. PTA. on 25 MILs. DE PESO grey-black
a. Inverted surcharge. (?)

B. Blue surcharge.

67 12 Cs. PTA. on 25 MILs. DE PESO grey-black
a. Inverted surcharge. (?)

See Appendix C.

1879, January. Type 19, unsurcharged.

68 25 MILs. DE PESO blue-green, deep blue-green
a. Imperforate:

1879 (? month). Type 19, as above.

69 100 MILs. DE PESO carmine, dull carmine
a. Imperforate: carmine

70 100 MILs. DE PESO pale green, bright green, bright yellow-green
a. Imperforate: bright green

71 200 MILs. DE PESO pale rose-pink, dull rose, deep rose, rose-red
a. Imperforate: pale rose-pink

72 200 MILs. DE PESO dull rose-lilac

1879, September. Type 19 (Nos. 68 and 69) surcharged in black with Types III and IV, CONVENIO UNIVERSAL DE CORREOS, etc.

A. Surcharged with Type III.

73 2 cént. de peso on 25 MILs. DE PESO blue-green, deep blue green

74 8 cént. de peso on 100 MILs. DE PESO carmine, dull carmine
a. Error COREROS (No. 69 in sheet): carmine, dull carmine
b. Error CORRZOS: carmine, dull carmine

B. Surcharged with Type IV.

75 2 cént. de peso on 25 MILs. DE PESO blue-green, deep blue-green
a. Error CONVINIO (No. 70 in sheet): blue-green, deep blue-green

76 8 cént. de peso on 100 MILs. DE PESO carmine, dull carmine

These surcharges are printed in soluble ink which is often faint and may sometimes be removed by dampness or by soaking in water
See Appendix C.

1879, September. Type 19, unsurcharged.

77 250 MILs. DE PESO olive-bistre, pale olive-bistre, bistre

20

1880, April 19. Type 20. Head of King Alfonso XII. Typographed. Perforated 14.

78 2 Cs. DE PESO deep carmine, carmine, rose-carmine, pale rose, rose

79 2½ Cs. DE PESO sepia, pale sepia

80 8 Cs. DE PESO reddish brown, pale reddish brown, pale chestnut, dark brown

81 10 Cs. DE PESO bright green, bright yellowish green

The 10 Cs. DE PESO does not appear to have been issued for use. Nearly the entire supply was surcharged in 1888 See No. 155 and Appendix C.

The stamps of this and the succeeding issues of the same type are found in certain cases with a pin perforation. It has not been thought necessary to list them separately as it is sometimes rather difficult to draw the line between the pin perforation and a not uncommon very defective normal perforation.

The following essays are known: 2 Cs. DE PESO violet, and blue; 8 Cs. DE PESO blue.

21

V

VI

VIa

1881, January. Type 21, Derecho Judicial stamps of 1878, surcharged with various types. Perforated 14.

I. Surcharged with Types V, VI, and VIa.

A. Blue surcharge.

82 10 CUARTOS bistre (Type VI)

B. Red surcharge.

83 1 REAL blue-green (Type V)

84 1 REAL blue-green (Type VI)

a. PARA in small letters: (Type VIa).

These surcharges seem to have been set up on a printing press. The letters used were not always of the same type as in the three varieties shown here. Mencarini's illustration of Type V differs from it somewhat, especially in the letters A of PARA which are noticeably broader. It is probable that other varieties exist, possibly as many as there are stamps in the sheet.

No. 82 is listed by Scott on whose authority it is included here. This is the only stamp given a main number in this catalogue which the compilers have not seen.

See Appendix C.

VII

VII VIIa VIIb VIIc

II. Surcharged in black Types VII, VIIa, VIIb, and VIIc.

85 2⅛ CMS. on 10 CUARTOS bistre, deep bistre (Type VII)

a. Inverted surcharge: bistre

85.1 2⅛ CMS. on 10 CUARTOS bistre, deep bistre (Type VIIa)

85.2 $2\frac{4}{8}$ CMS. on 10 CUARTOS bistre, deep bistre (Type VIIb)

85.3 $2\frac{4}{8}$ CMS. on 10 CUARTOS bistre, deep bistre (Type VIIc)

(200,000)

86 $2\frac{4}{8}$ CMS. on 2 REALES blue (Type VII)

The differences in the types of the above surcharges are as follows:

Type VII. CMS. small. B. of HABILITADO broad. Letters of CORREOS of even size and well spaced.

Type VIIa. CMS. large and slanting. B of HABILITADO broad. The 4 of $\frac{4}{8}$ at an angle of 45° to the fraction bar. C and O of CORREOS smaller than the rest of the word.

Type VIIb. CMS. large. B of HABILITADO of medium breadth; ILIT shorter than in Types VII and VIIa. Narrow 2.

Type VIIc. CMS. large; C broad. B of HABILITADO narrow.

No. 86 is exceedingly rare. It was probably never issued for use. The only two copies seen have the same type of surcharge.

Mencarini gives October 1880 as the date of issue of the $2\frac{4}{8}$ CMS. on 10 CUARTOS.

VIII IX

1881, April. Type 21, Derecho Judicial stamps of 1878, surcharged in black with Types VIII and IX. Perforated 14.

87 2 CENTS. DE PESO on 10 CUARTOS bistre (Type IX)

a. Inverted surcharge.

88 8 CMS. on 2 REALES blue, pale blue (Type VIII)

1881, June. Type 20, Postage stamp of 1880, surcharged in black with Type IX. Perforated 14.

89 2 CENTS. DE PESO on $2\frac{1}{2}$ C. DE PESO (No. 79) sepia, deep sepia

22 X

1882, January.

I. Type 22, Derechos de Firma stamp of 1880, surcharged in yellow with Type X. Perforated 14.

90 2 CMOS ON 200 MILS. DE PESO green, yellow-green (20,000)

a. Inverted surcharge: green

b. Double surcharge: green

c. Pair, one without surcharge: green

XI XII XIII XII XV

II. Type 21, Derecho Judicial stamp of 1878, surcharged in black with Type XI. Perforated 14.

91 UN REAL on 10 CUARTOS bistre (40,000)

a. Double surcharge.

See Appendix C.

The following are the differences in the types of the UN REAL surcharges:

Type XI (First variety). Lettering rather small. N of UN and R of REAL close together; top of R in REAL narrower than base. Wide space between S of CORREOS and letters above and below. ILI in HABILITADO close together. No period after P of PA. Occurs on Nos. 91, 99, 100, 101, and 107.

Type XII (Second variety). Letters longer. DE UN REAL large; letters of REAL close together. No period after P; top of P broad. Occurs on Nos. 105, 108, 110, 118, 120, 121, and 128.

Type XIII (Third variety). Period after P; no dash under A of PA. ILI of HABILITADO far apart. The two Rs in CORREOS narrow, especially the first one. Occurs on Nos. 109, 123, and 125.

Type XIV (Fourth variety). Letters small and broad; wide space between all the words. Occurs only on No. 126.

Type XV (Fifth variety). Lettering very narrow and tall, generally blurred. Color bright vermilion. Rather evenly shaped blocked letters. Occurs only on No. 119.

1882, February. Type 20, unsurcharged. Perforated 14.

92 2½ C. DE PESO ultramarine, pale ultramarine, bright blue, pale blue, pale greyish blue, dull grey-blue

See Note on page 40.

Essays on cardboard exist in blue, dark red, and brown.

Printers' waste consisting of a double impression, one inverted, comes in bright ultramarine, imperforate.

1882, March. Type 20, as above. Perforated 14.

93 6⅔ C. DE PESO pale blue-green, blue-green, deep blue-green

1882, July 19. Type 20, as above. Perforated 14.

94 5 C. DE PESO pale mauve, pale lilac, pale grey, grey, lilac-slate

95 12½ C. DE PESO very pale pinkish rose, pale rose, rose, bright carmine-rose, carmine-rose, pale salmon-rose

96 20 C. DE PESO pale olive-bistre, pale greyish bistre, greyish bistre

97 25 C. DE PESO pale greyish brown, brown, dark brown

The following essays on cardboard are known: 5 C. DE PESO mauve; 6⅔ C. DE PESO blue; 12½ C. DE PESO blue; 20 C. DE PESO violet; 25 C. DE PESO carmine.

1882, End of year. Type 20, as above. Perforated 14.

98 10 C. DE PESO pale lilac-rose, pale lilac-brown, dull rose-lilac, dull reddish lilac, brown-purple

An essay on cardboard is known in violet.

XVI 23

XVII

1883, February 22.

I Type 20 (Nos. 80 and 94), Postage stamps of 1880 and 1882, surcharged with Types XI and XIV. Perforated 14.

A. Green surcharge.

99 UN REAL on 5 C. DE PESO (No. 94) lilac-grey — blue-green surcharge (Type XI)

a. Double surcharge.

See Appendix C.

100 UN REAL on 5 C. DE PESO (No. 94) lilac-grey — yellow-green surcharge (Type XI) (100,000)

a. Inverted surcharge.

b. Double surcharge.

See Appendix C.

101 UN REAL on 8 C. DE PESO (No. 80) reddish brown — blue-green surcharge (Type XI) (30,000)

a. Inverted surcharge.

The 100,000 given for No. 100 should probably include No. 99. The same remark applies to the 30,000 given for No. 101 : it should include No. 102.

102 UN REAL on 8 C. DE PESO (No. 80) reddish brown — yellow-green surcharge (Type XI)

a. Inverted surcharge.

B. Black surcharge.

103 20 CMOS on 8 C. DE PESO (No. 80) reddish brown (Type XVI) (20,000)

a. Inverted surcharge.

b. Double surcharge.

II. Type 23, Telegraph stamp of 1882, surcharged with Types XVI and XVII. Perforated 14.

A. Black surcharge.

104 20 CMOS on 250 MILS. DE PESO ultramarine (Type XVI) (10,000)

a. Inverted surcharge.

See Appendix C.

B. Black and red surcharges.

105 UN REAL (in red, Type XII) or 20 CMOS (in black) on 250 MILS. DE PESO pale ultramarine, ultramarine, deep ultramarine (Type XVI)

a. Inverted red surcharge : pale ultramarine, deep ultramarine

b. Double red surcharge :

No. 105 should probably be included in the 10,000 for No. 104.

No. 104 was prepared for use but probably never issued except with the additional surcharge of UN REAL (No. 105). But one genuine copy has been seen. See Appendix C.

C. Red surcharge.

106 DOS Rles. on 250 MILs. DE PESO pale ultramarine, ultramarine (Type XVII) (40,000)

a. Double surcharge:

III. Type 21, Derecho Judicial stamp of 1878, surcharged in green with Type XI. Perforated 14.

107 UN REAL on 10 CUARTOS bistre (20,000)

See Appendix C.

1883, June 4.

I. Type 20 (Nos. 78, 92, and 94), Postage stamps of 1880 and 1882, surcharged with Types XII, XIII, XVIII, XIX, XX, XXI, and XXII. Perforated 14.

A. Red surcharge.

108 UN REAL on 2 C. DE PESO (No. 78) rose (Type XII) (10,000)

a. Inverted surcharge.

b. Double surcharge.

c. Pair, one without surcharge.

109 UN REAL on 2 C. DE PESO (No. 78) rose (Type XIII)

110 UN REAL on 5 C. DE PESO (No. 94) lilac-grey (Type XII) (6000)

a. Inverted surcharge.

The 10,000 given for No. 107 should probably include No. 108.

See Appendix C.

XVIII XIX XX XI XII

B. Black surcharge.

111 DOS Rles on $2\frac{1}{2}$ C. DE PESO (No. 92) ultramarine, dull grey-blue (Type XVIII)

112 DOS Rles on $2\frac{1}{2}$ C. DE PESO (No. 92) ultramarine, blue, dull grey-blue (Type XIX)

a. Inverted surcharge:

b. Double surcharge: dull grey-blue

c. Double surcharge, one inverted: ultramarine

113 DOS RLES. on $2\frac{1}{2}$ C. DE PESO (No. 92) dull grey-blue (Type XX)

114 DOS RLES on $2\frac{1}{2}$ C. DE PESO (No. 92) dull grey-blue (Type XXI)

115 DOS RLES on $2\frac{1}{2}$ C. DE PESO (No. 92) dull grey-blue (Type XXII)
(50,000; September 10, 1885, 25,000)

There are five varieties of the DOS RLES in black on the $2\frac{1}{2}$ C. DE PESO. Type XVII appears only in red on Nos. 106 and 129. The differences are as follows:

Type XVIII (First variety). The H of HABILITADO is broad. D in DOS small and the S inverted. A of PA broad. Occurs on No. 111.

Type XIX (Second variety). The H of HABILITADO is narrow. Letters taller than in the first variety. A of PA narrow. Occurs on Nos. 112 and 116.

Type XX (Third variety). Period after RLES. H of HABILITADO broader at top than at bottom. D of DE resembles an O. Top of P of PA narrow. Much scarcer than the first two. Occurs on No 113.

Type XXI (Fourth variety). R of RLES short and broad, and L rather open. P of PA broad and quite heavy. Rare. Occurs on No. 114

Type XXII (Fifth variety). R of RLES resembles an A, and L large. D and O of HABILITADO broad and far apart. This surcharge measures 16mm. horizontally, while all the others are 15mm. or less. The rarest of the five varieties. Occurs on No. 115.

See Appendix C.

II. Type 23, Telegraph stamp of 1882, surcharged in black with Type XIX. Perforated 14.

116 DOS RLES on 250 MILS. DE PESO pale ultramarine, ultramarine (20,000)

XXIII XXIV

III. Type 21, Derecho Judicial stamps of 1878 and 1882, surcharged with Types XXIII and XII. Perforated 14.

A. Yellow or greenish yellow surcharge.

117 16 CTOS on 2 REALES pale blue, blue, indigo (Type XIII) (10,000)

B. Red surcharge.

118 UN REAL on $12\frac{1}{2}$ C. DE PESO lilac-grey (Type XII) (30,000)

a. Inverted surcharge.

b. Double surcharge.

See Appendix C.

IV. Type 22 and 23a, Derechos de Firma stamps of 1878 and 1882, surcharged in red with Types XII and XV. Perforated 14.

119 UN REAL on 200 MILs. DE PESO green (Type XV) (10,000)

a. Inverted surcharge.
b. Double surcharge.

See Appendix C.

120 UN REAL on UN PESO green (Type XII) (10,000)

121 UN REAL on 10 PESETAS light brown (Type XII) (4000)

See Appendix C.

V. Type 20 (No. 78), Postage stamp of 1880, surcharged in green with Type XXIV. Perforated 14.

122 8 CMOS. on 2 C. DE PESO (No. 78) deep carmine, rose-carmine, rose (50,000)

a. Inverted surcharge:
b. Double surcharge:
c. Pair, one without surcharge:

See Appendix C.

XXV

XXVI

1883, October.

I. Type 20 (Nos. 78 and 92), Postage stamps of 1880 and 1882, surcharged with Types XIII, XIV, XXV, and XXVI. Perforated 14.

A. Black surcharge.

123 UN REAL on 2 C. DE PESO (No. 78) rose-carmine (Type XIII)

It is stated that the very limited issue of these stamps was used on telegrams only. All as far as known show the punch cancellation.

See Appendix C.

B. Green surcharge.

124 10 CUARTOS on 2 C. DE PESO (No. 78) rose-carmine, rose (Type XXV) (10,000)

a. Inverted surcharge:
b. Surcharged sideways:
c. Double surcharge:
d. Double surcharge, one inverted:

125 UN REAL on 2 C DE PESO (No. 78) rose (Type XIII) (10,000)
a. Double surcharge:

126 UN REAL on 2 C. DE PESO (No. 78) rose (Type XIV)

The number given under No. 125 should probably include No. 126.
See Appendix C for counterfeits of Nos. 124-126.

C. Red (dull red to lake) surcharge.

127 16 CTOS on 2⅜ C. DE PESO (No. 92) pale blue, pale greyish blue, dull grey-blue (Type XXVI) (10,000)
a. Double surcharge: pale blue

XXVII

II. Type 21, Derecho Judicial stamp of 1882, surcharged with Types XII and XXVII. Perforated 14.

A. Black surcharge.

128 UN REAL on 12½ C. DE PESO bluish lilac (Type XII)
a. Inverted surcharge.
b. Double surcharge.

The surcharge appears to be from a die somewhat worn by frequent use.
See Appendix C.

B. Double red surcharge.

129 DOS RLES on 8 CMOS (in pale red) on 2 REALES blue (Type XXVII)

20 24

25

1883, November. Type 24 (First retouch of Type 20). Typographed. Perforated 14.

130 2⅜ C. DE PESO pale blue, grey-blue, slate-blue, ultramarine, deep ultramarine

The differences between Type 20 and the subsequent retouches of the die are given as follows in Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue :

"Original state: The medallion is surrounded by a heavy line of color, of nearly even thickness, touching the horizontal line below the word FILIPINAS; the opening in the hair above the temple is narrow and pointed.

"First retouch: The line above the medallion is thin, except at the upper right, and does not touch the horizontal line above it; the opening in the hair is slightly wider and a trifle rounded; the lock of hair above the forehead is shaped like a broad V and ends in a point; there is a faint white line below it which is not found in the original state.

"Second retouch: The opening is still wider and more rounded; the lock of hair does not extend as far down on the forehead, is very slightly rounded instead of being pointed, and the white line below it is thicker,

"Third retouch: The opening in the hair forms a semi-circle; the lock above the forehead is nearly straight, having only a slight wave; and the white line is broader than before."

The 2⅜ C. DE PESO is the only stamp occurring in more than one state of the die. It is found in all except the third retouch.

XXVIII

1885, February 24. Type 21, Derecho Judicial stamp of 1882, surcharged in pale red to rose with Type XXVIII. Perforated 14.

131 6⅞ CENs. on 12⅜ C. DE PESO lilac-grey (8000)

The so-called error 8⅞ CENs. seems due only to defective printing.

26

1886, January 1. Types 25 and 26 (Second retouch of Type 20). Typographed. Perforated 14.

132 ⅛ DE CENTAVO green, pale green, pale yellowish green

133 2⅜ C. DE PESO, blue, dull blue, pale blue, slate-blue

See above for a description of the second retouch.
An essay of No. 132 exists on cardboard in blue.
Printers' waste consisting of a double impression, one inverted, comes in blue, imperforate.

VI. REGENCY OF QUEEN MARIA CHRISTINA DURING THE MINORITY OF KING ALFONSO XIII.

1886–1898.

XXIX XXX XXXI

1886, September 11. Types 24 and 25 (Nos. 130 and 133) surcharged with Types XXIX, XXX, and XXXI.

A. Red (lake) surcharge.

134 UN CENT on 2½ C. DE PESO (No. 130) pale blue (Type XXIX) } (50,000)
135 UN CENT on 2½ C. DE PESO (No. 133) blue (Type XXIX) }

B. Black (greenish) surcharge.

136 10 CENTS. on 2½ C. DE PESO (No. 130) pale blue (Type XXX)

137 10 CENTS. on 2½ C. DE PESO (No. 133) grey-blue, blue (Type XXX)

138 10 CENTS. on 2½ C. DE PESO (No. 130) pale blue (Type XXXI)
(30,000; November 12,100,000)

See Appendix C.

27

1887, April. Type 27 (Third retouch of Type 20). Typographed. Perforated 14.

139 50 MILESIMAS light ochre

See page 40 for a description of the third retouch.

XXXII XXXIII XXXIV XXXV

1887, December. Types 24 and 25 (Nos. 130 and 133) surcharged in magenta with Types XXXII, XXXIII, XXXIV, and XXXV. Perforated 14.

140 8 CENT on 2½ C. DE PESO (No. 133) blue (Type XXXII)

141 8 CENT on 2½ C. DE PESO (No. 133) blue (Type XXXIII)
a. Double surcharge.

142 8 CENT. on 2½ C. DE PESO (No. 130) pale blue (Type XXXIV)

143 8 CENT. on 2½ C. DE PESO (No. 130) pale blue (Type XXXV)

144 8 CENT. on 2½ C. DE PESO (No. 133) pale blue, blue, grey-blue (Type XXXV)
a. Inverted surcharge: grey-blue, blue
b. Double surcharge: blue

(300,000)

The following are the differences in the types of the above surcharges:

Type XXXII. The largest of the surcharges. Oval measures 21 x 18¼ mm. There is no period after GRAL or CENT. 8 CENT in large type.

Type XXXIII. Oval measures 21 x 18¼mm. Lettering smaller. Period after GRAL.; none after CENT. Color of surcharge carmine.

Type XXXIV. Oval measures 20½ x 17¾ mm. Period after GRAL. and CENT. Space between L of POSTAL and O of HABILITADO 4mm. Rare.

Type XXXV. The smallest and by far the commonest of the surcharges. Oval measures 20 x 17¼ mm. The lettering is smaller. There is a period after both GRAL. and CENT.

1888, January. Type 27, unsurcharged. Perforated 14.

A. Clear impression; PARA UNION POSTAL on the margin of each sheet.

145 UN C. DE PESO grey-green, pale grey-green

B. Impression less clear; PARA CORREOS on the margin of each sheet.

146 UN C. DE PESO dull grey-green

147 6 C. DE PESO deep reddish brown, reddish brown, light reddish brown

No. 145 was used for surcharging upon (No. 149). Though copies are known without the surcharge, it was never issued in that state according to Mr. Bandmann (*Der Philatelist*, August 15, 1889).

XXXVI 28

1888, February 27. Type 27 (No. 139) surcharged in magenta with Type XXXVI. Perforated 14.

148 2½ CMOS on 50 MILESIMAS (No. 139) light ochre (34,225)

1888, June 27. Type XXXVI surcharged in magenta on

I. Types 20 and 27 (Nos. 94, 145, and 146), Postage stamps of 1882 and 1888. Perforated 14.

149 2⅛ CMOS on UN C. DE PESO (No. 145) pale grey-green }
150 2⅛ CMOS on UN C. DE PESO (No. 146) dull grey-green } (50,000)
a. Inverted surcharge.
b. Double surcharge.

151 2⅛ CMOS on 5 C. DE PESO (No. 94) grey (50,000)

II. Type 28, Telegraph stamp of 1888. Perforated 14.

152 2⅛ CMOS on UN C. DE PESO pale bistre (98,000)
a. Double surcharge.

III. Type 22, Derecho de Firma stamp of 1880. Perforated 14.

153 2⅛ CMOS on 200 MILs. DE PESO green (50,000)

1888, September 29. Type XXXVI surcharged in magenta on

I. Types 20 and 26 (Nos. 81) and 132, Postage stamps of 1880 and 1886. Perforated 14.

154 2⅛ CMOS on ⅛ DE CENTAVO (No. 132) bright green (219,500)
a. Double surcharge.

155 2⅛ CMOS on 10 C. DE PESO (No. 81) bright green, bright yellow-green (110,000)

II. Type 22, Derecho de Firma stamp of 1888. Perforated 14.

156 2⅛ CMOS on 20 C. DE PESO reddish brown

1889, May 1. Types 26 and 27, unsurcharged. Perforated 14.

157 1 MILA. DE PESO bright rose, pale rose-pink, dull rose

158 2 MILs. DE PESO blue, dull blue

159 3 MILs. DE PESO sepia, light sepia

160 UN C. DE PESO bright yellow-green, pale green, bright green

The margin of the sheets of the UN C. DE PESO bear the legend MUESTRAS DE MEDICAMENTOS.

XXXVII 29

1889, June 7. Type XXXVII surcharged in black to grey-black on

I. Types 20, 25, 26, and 27 (Nos. 78, 94, 95, 132, 133, 139, and 145), Postage stamps of 1880, 1882, 1886, 1887, and 1888. Perforated 14.

161 $0'02½ on ½ DE CENTAVO (No. 132) bright green
- a. Pair, one without surcharge.

162 $0'02½ on UN C. DE PESO (No. 145) pale grey-green
- a. Inverted surcharge.
- b. Double surcharge.
- c. Double inverted surcharge.
- d. Pair, one without surcharge.

163 $0'02½ on 2 C. DE PESO (No. 78) rose-carmine, rose
- a. Inverted surcharge: rose
- b. Double surcharge: rose-carmine

164 $0'02½ on 2½ C. DE PESO (No. 133) pale blue, blue, grey-blue
- a. Double surcharge:

165 $0'02½ on 5 C. DE PESO (No. 94) grey
- a. Double surcharge.

166 $0'02½ on 50 MILESIMAS (No. 139) light ochre
- a. Inverted surcharge.

167 $0'02½ on 12½ C. DE PESO (No. 95) salmon-rose

II. Type 28, Telegraph stamps of 1888. Perforated 14.

168 $0'02½ on UN C. DE PESO pale bistre

169 $0'02½ on 2 C. DE PESO carmine

170 $0'02½ on 2½ C. DE PESO brown

171 $0'02½ on 5 C. DE PESO dull blue
- a. Inverted surcharge.
- b. Double surcharge.
- c. Triple surcharge.

172 $0'02½ on 10 C. DE PESO mauve, red-lilac
- a. Double surcharge: mauve

173 $0'02½ on 10 C. DE PESO bright green

174 $0'02½ on 20 C. DE PESO mauve, red-lilac
- a. Double surcharge: red-lilac

175 $0'05 on 20 C. DE PESO mauve, red-lilac
- a. Double surcharge: red-lilac

176 $0'07½ on 20 C. DE PESO mauve

177 $0'10 on 20 C. DE PESO mauve, red-lilac
- a. Double surcharge.

178 $0'17 on 20 C. DE PESO mauve

III. Types 21 and 29, Derecho Judicial stamps of 1886 (perforated 14) and 1873 (imperforate) respectively.

179 $0'07½ on 5 PESOS (Type 21) deep green

180 $0'11⅜ on 5 PESOS deep green

181 $0'17½ on 5 PESOS deep green (surcharged in magenta)
a. Inverted surcharge.
b. Double surcharge.

182 $0'17½ on 5 PESOS deep green (surcharged in black and magenta)
a. Black surcharge only.

183 $0'11⅜ on 5 PESOS (Type 29) vermilion on pale rose
a. Inverted surcharge.

183A $0'11½ on 5 PESOS vermilion on pale rose

184 $0'17½ on 5 PESOS vermilion on pale rose
a. Inverted surcharge.

There are several minor varieties of the above surcharge (Type XXXVII) differing in the size of the letters, space before and after DE, etc., which show that different hand-stamping dies were used. No attempt has been made here to differentiate these varieties as it is very uncertain how many of the stamps ever did real postal duty.

By a decree of the Governor General dated December 21, 1887, RECARGO DE CONSUMOS HABILITADO with new values was surcharged on 2,900,000 stamps of various kinds and denominations for revenue purposes as a tax on provisions or articles of food. In view of the fact that many of these surcharged stamps were left over and no longer needed for their original purpose, it was decreed March 30, 1889 that the remaining 1,858,291 stamps might be used for mail and telegraph purposes at the value surcharged on them. This decree was ratified by Royal Order June 7, 1889.

In an article in *Der Philatelist* for August 15, 1889, Mr. Bandmann of Manila is authority for the statement that the stamps surcharged RECARGO DE CONSUMOS were originally intended for tobacco tax stamps, but were never actually used for that purpose. On account of the continued scarcity of the 2½ C. DE PESO postage stamps the same value surcharged RECARGO DE CONSUMOS was placed on sale for postal use. All other colors of which the supply was much smaller were by official decree to be used in the telegraph service. On account of the great variety of surcharged stamps employed at this time for postage, and innumerable official decrees governing the matter, the post office officials were actually ignorant of what stamps were authorized for postal and what for telegraph purposes. It seems certain that in the end all stamps were available for both. It thus happened that various colored stamps with the above surcharge were sent to the provinces and there used for postage. With the exception of the 2½ C. DE PESO none bearing the RECARGO surcharge were on sale at the post office at Manila.

30 31

1890, January 1. Types 30 and 31. Head of King Alfonso XIII. Typographed on paper of varying texture. Perforated 14.

A. FILIPINAS IMPRESSOS.

185 ⅛ DE CENTAVO dull blackish violet, dull deep violet 1. (4,000,000)

B. CORREOS.

186 2½ C. DE PESO blue 1. (6,000,000)

187 5 C. DE PESO slate-green, deep slate-green 1. (120,000)

188 10 C. DE PESO blue-green, light blue-green 1. (80,000)

189 12½ C DE PESO pale yellow-green, pale green 1. (525,000)

190 20 C. DE PESO rose, lilac-rose, rose-pink, deep rose-pink 1. (30,000)

191 25 C. DE PESO light sepia 1. (80,000)

C. UNION GENERAL POSTAL.

192 2 C. DE PESO lake 1. (1,020,000)

193 5 C. DE PESO indigo, pale indigo 1. (620,000)

194 8 C. DE PESO pale yellow-green, bright yellow-green 1. (500,000)

The various headings used in this and the following issues of the same type refer to the legends on the margins of the sheets indicating the purposes for which the stamps were issued. It is a matter of interest that the 1 MILA. DE PESO blue of Porto Rico, 1894, had a heading for Philippine stamps.

There are two marked varieties of Types 30 and 31 consisting of differences in the scroll ornament under the S of FILIPINAS. In the first the cups of the scroll are shaded more or less heavily, while in the second there is no shading at all.

1890, June 12. Type 31, as above.

A. FILIPINAS IMPRESSOS.

195 1 MILA. DE PESO deep violet, black-violet 1. (2,000,000)

196 2 MILS. DE PESO light violet, deep violet, black-violet 1. (1,000,000)

197 5 MILS. DE PESO black-violet, deep dull violet 1. (1,000,000)

a. Imperforate: black-violet 1.

By order of the Minister of the Colonies (Ultramar), under date of June 13, 1893, the remainders of this issue were reissued and made available for postage: of the 1 MILA. 1,601,455; and of the 2 MILS. 801,556. It has not been thought advisable to list these separately.

1891, April 20. Type 30, as above.

A. CORREOS.

198 5 C. DE PESO blue-green (verde celeste, Mencarini) (20,000)

199 12½ C. DE PESO yellow-green (deeper shade than No. 187) 1. (100,000)

200 20 C. DE PESO salmon-pink, pale salmon-pink 1. (10,000)

201 25 C. DE PESO indigo, deep blue 1. (40,000)

B. COMMUNICACIONES.

202 10 C. DE PESO lilac-rose 1. (30,000)

1892, January 1. Types 30 and 31, as above.

A. FILIPINAS IMPRESSOS.

203 1 MILA. DE PESO pale dull green 1. (10,000)

204 ⅛ DE CENTAVO pale dull green 1. (10,000)

205 2 MILS. DE PESO pale dull green 1. (6000)

206 5 MILs. DE PESO pale dull green I. (5000)

B. MUESTRAS DE MEDICAMENTOS.

207 UN C. DE PESO dull violet, pale dull violet II. (100,000)
a. FILIPINA'S: dull violet, pale dull violet II.
b. FILIPINAS': dull violet, pale dull violet II.

C. CORREOS.

208 12½ C. DE PESO orange-yellow, pale orange, pale reddish orange I. (600,000)

D. UNION GENERAL POSTAL.

209 2 C. DE PESO violet I, II. (6,000,000)
a. Imperforate. I, II.

210 5 C. DE PESO light chrome-green (Mencarini) (300,000)

211 8 C. DE PESO ultramarine I. (250,000)
a. Imperforate. I.

E. COMMUNICACIONES.

212 2 C. DE PESO deep violet I, II. (6,000,000)

213 2½ C. DE PESO grey-olive, olive-grey I. (6,000,000)

214 5 C. DE PESO greyish green, pale greyish green, sage-green I. (240,000)

215 6 C. DE PESO violet-brown, pale violet-brown II. (180,000)

216 10 C. DE PESO pale lake I, II. (880,000)

217 15 C. DE PESO pale reddish brown, reddish brown II. (200,000)
a. Imperforate: pale reddish brown II.

218 20 C. DE PESO pale sepia I. (40,000)

219 20 C. DE PESO dull greyish brown, dull brown I.

220 25 C. DE PESO pale dull blue, dull blue I. (100,000)

No. 214 has smooth brown green.

The 20 C. DE PESO pale sepia like the 25 C. DE PESO of this issue was printed from badly worn plates, one evidence of which is the absence of any outline in color on the right side of the oval. Similar defects can be found in other stamps of this issue as well as in those preceding and following it. The 20 C. DE PESO dull brown appears to have been another printing from more perfect plates. The paper and gum seem to be the same as the succeeding issue. The figures given may cover both No. 218 and 219.

1893, June 13. Type 31, as above.

A. FILIPINAS IMPRESSOS.

221 1 MILA. DE PESO bright emerald-green, pale emerald-green I. (35,000)

222 ⅛ C. DE PESO bright emerald-green, pale emerald-green I. (90,000)

223 2 MILs. DE PESO bright emerald-green, pale emerald-green I. (15,000)

1894, January 1. Types 30 and 31, as above.

A. FILIPINAS IMPRESSOS.

224 1 MILA. DE PESO olive-grey, deep olive-grey, grey-olive, deep grey-olive 1. (600,000)

a. Imperforate: deep olive-grey 1.

225 $\frac{1}{8}$ C. DE PESO pale red-brown, red-brown 1. (2,500,000)

226 2 MILS. DE PESO olive-grey, deep olive-grey, grey-olive 1. (500,000)

227 5 MILS. DE PESO deep olive-grey, pale olive-grey, pale grey-olive, deep grey-olive 1. (200,000)

B. MUESTRAS DE MEDICAMENTOS.

228 UN C. DE PESO lake, deep lake II. (5000)

a. FILIPINA'S: lake, deep lake, II.

b. FILIPINAS|: lake, deep lake, II.

C. CORREOS.

229 2 C. DE PESO lake 1, II. (6,000,000)

230 5 C. DE PESO very pale green (emerald), pale sage-green 1. (240,000)

231 6 C. DE PESO red-orange, deep red-orange II. (100,000)

232 10 C. DE PESO lake 1. (850,000)

233 15 C. DE PESO pale rose, intense rose, rose-pink II. (200,000)

234 20 C. DE PESO violet-black, dull violet 1. (80,000)

D. UNION GENERAL POSTAL.

235 2 C. DE PESO pale sepia, sepia 1, II. (300,000)

236 5 C. DE PESO pale green (shades) 1. (200,000)

237 8 C. DE PESO lake-brown, chocolate 1. (400,000)

No. 236 is darker than and a different tint from either shade of No. 230.
For difference between No. 237 and No. 253, see note under the latter.

1895, April 25. Type 30, as above.

MUESTRAS DE MEDICAMENTOS.

238 UN C. DE PESO rose, rose-carmine, bright rose-carmine II. (15,000)

a. FILIPINA'S: rose, rose-carmine, bright rose-carmine II.

b. FILIPINAS|: rose, rose-carmine, bright rose-carmine II.

239 UN C. DE PESO rose-pink II.

a. FILIPINA'S: II.

b. FILIPINAS|: II.

No. 239 in the shade noted is on thin, semi-transparent paper like that of the first issue of the same type in 1890. The 15,000 mentioned above should probably include No. 239.

1896, January 1. Types 30 and 31, as above.

A. FILIPINAS IMPRESSOS.

240 1 MILA. DE PESO dull ultramarine, pale blue II. (1,500,000)

241 $\frac{1}{8}$ C. DE PESO light indigo II. (1,200,000)

242 2 MILS. DE PESO pale sepia, sepia, deep sepia I. (700,000)

243 5 MILS. DE PESO pale blue-green, blue-green I. (200,000)

B. MUESTRAS DE MEDICAMENTOS.

244 UN C. DE PESO emerald-green, bright blue-green, blue-green, pale blue-green II.

a. FILIPINA'S: emerald-green, bright blue-green, blue-green, pale blue-green II.

b. FILIPINAS: emerald-green, bright blue-green, blue-green, pale blue-green II.

(20,000; October 1896 20,000 dark shade)

C. CORREOS.

245 2 C. DE PESO dull ultramarine, blue, pale blue II. (4,000,000)

246 5 C. DE PESO violet-brown, light violet-brown I. (160,000)

247 6 C. DE PESO carmine-rose, rose-carmine II.

(15,000; October 1896 10,000 dark shade)

248 10 C. DE PESO reddish brown, pale reddish brown II. (1,000,000)

249 15 C. DE PESO blue-green, deep blue-green II. (200,000)

250 20 C. DE PESO orange, reddish orange, red-orange I.

(100,000; October 1896 10,000)

D. UNION GENERAL POSTAL.

251 2 C. DE PESO light grey-brown, pale grey-brown II. (250,000)

a. Imperforate: grey-brown

252 5 C. DE PESO blue-green, light blue-green I.

a. Imperforate: emerald-green I.

(20,000; October 1896 10,000 dark shade)

253 8 C. DE PESO pale lake-brown, lake-brown I. (250,000)

a. Imperforate: lake-brown I.

No. 252 is easily distinguished by its color which resembles some shades of No. 244.

There seems to be no way of offering a sure method of telling Nos. 237 and 253 apart as the lake-brown shades are almost alike. However, in No. 237 the lake-brown is somewhat browner, and in No. 253 somewhat more lake in tinge, and on paper with smooth or crackly white gum. No. 253 only comes imperforate.

1897, (? month). Type 30, as above.

254 40 C. DE PESO violet, deep violet II.

255 80 C. DE PESO lake, deep lake II.

XXXVIII

XXXIX

XL

1897, (? month). Type 30 surcharged with Types XXXVIII, XXXIX, and XL.

A. Black surcharge.

256 5 CENTs. on 5 C. DE PESO (No. 236) pale green

257 15 CENTs. on 15 C. DE PESO (No. 233) bright rose-pink, pale salmon-pink
a. Inverted surcharge:

258 20 CENTs. on 20 C. DE PESO (No. 234) violet-black
a. Inverted surcharge.

259 20 CENTs. on 25 C. DE PESO (No. 191) light sepia
a. Inverted surcharge.
b. Surcharged sideways.

Galvez says that a sheet of the 25 C. DE PESO has been seen surcharged with 5, 15, and 20 CENTs., as well as with some Telegraph surcharges.

For counterfeits of Nos. 256-259 see Appendix C.

B. Violet surcharge.

260 15 CENTs. on 15 C. DE PESO (No. 233) bright rose-pink
a. Double surcharge.

See Appendix C.

C. Blue surcharge.

261 5 CENTs. on 5 C. DE PESO (No. 235) pale green

262 15 CENTs. on 15 C. DE PESO (No. 217) reddish brown
a. Inverted surcharge.

263 20 CENTs. on 20 C. DE PESO (No. 219) dull greyish brown
a. Inverted surcharge.

See Appendix C.

D. Red surcharge.

264 5 CENTs. on 5 C. DE PESO (No. 214) pale greyish green, sage-green

265 5 CENTs. on 5 C. DE PESO (No. 94) pale lilac-blue
a. Mottled red and grey-black surcharge.

See Appendix C.

Galvez is authority for the statement that these last stamps (Nos. 265 and 265a) to the number of 30,000 to 40,000 were surcharged by mistake, but were not put into circulation. When Spanish rule ceased in the Islands these stamps were withdrawn from the storehouses and then came upon the market.

From additional material received just before going to press the compilers believe that there has been private reprinting of some of the above surcharges from the original hand-stamp, and they have reached the conclusion that all the *violet-black* surcharges should be regarded as reprints. The following, believed to be reprints, have been seen:

5 CENTs. (in violet-black) on 5 C. DE PESO blue-green (No. 252), normal and inverted;
15 CENTs. (in violet-black) on 15 C. DE PESO bright rose-pink (No. 233), normal and inverted;
15 CENTs (in violet-black) on 15 C. DE PESO reddish brown (No. 217), inverted;
20 CENTs. (in violet-black) on 20 C. DE PESO dull greyish brown (No. 219), normal and inverted;
20 CENTs. (in violet-black) on 20 C. DE PESO violet-black (No. 234) normal and inverted;
20 CENTs. (in violet-black) on 25 C. DE PESO light sepia (No. 191), normal and inverted.

32

1898, January. Type 32. Head of King Alfonso XIII. Typographed. Perforated 14.

266	1 MILESIMA pale red-brown, chestnut	(900,000)
	a. Imperforate:	
267	2 MILESIMAS chestnut, deep chestnut	(700,000)
268	3 MILESIMAS reddish brown, chestnut	(400,000)
269	4 MILESIMAS reddish brown, chestnut	(50,000)
270	5 MILESIMAS pale reddish brown, light chestnut	(600,000)
271	1 CENTAVO black-purple	(500,000)
272	2 CENTAVOS pale blue-green, blue-green	(500,000)
273	3 CENTAVOS brown, deep brown	(4,000,000)
274	4 CENTAVOS light orange, buff-orange	(20,000)
275	5 CENTAVOS bright rose-pink, bright carmine-rose	(200,000)
276	6 CENTAVOS bright blue, blue, deep blue	(100,000)
277	8 CENTAVOS sepia, pale sepia	(500,000)
278	10 CENTAVOS orange-red, red-orange, scarlet-orange	(100,000)
	a. Imperforate: orange-red.	
279	15 CENTAVOS grey-olive, deep grey-olive	(100,000)
280	20 CENTAVOS marone, dull lake	(100,000)
281	40 CENTAVOS lilac, deep lilac	(60,000)
282	60 CENTAVOS black, grey-black	(50,000)
283	80 CENTAVOS chocolate, lake-brown	(40,000)
284	UN PESO light green, light yellow-green	(50,000)
285	DOS PESOS dull blue, deep dull blue	(80,000)

STAMPS ISSUED UNDER THE DOMINION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

1898—.

PHILIPPINES

XLI

I. POSTAGE STAMPS.

1899, April 29. Current United States Postage stamps surcharged diagonally in black with Type XLI. Watermarked U S P S, one letter appearing on each stamp. Perforated 12.

300	1 CENT deep green, green, dull yellowish green, yellow-green	(5,500,000)
301	2 CENTS rose-carmine, deep carmine, deep vermilion	(11,463,750)
302	3 CENTS violet (shades)	(700,950)
303	5 CENTS blue, deep blue	(1,700,950)
304	10 CENTS light brown, orange-brown	(700,950)

The 2 CENTS, besides being issued in the usual form of one hundred stamps to the sheet, was sent to the Islands in small books containing twenty-four stamps each. Stamps from these books appear perforated only on one, two, or three sides. The first shipment was made September 29, 1900.

1899, July 29. As above.

305	15 CENTS greyish olive-green, deep greyish olive-green, olive-green	(350,950)
306	50 CENTS orange (unwatermarked)	(100,950)
307	50 CENTS deep orange	

By the sinking of a steamer en route to Manila 150,000 of the 15 CENTS and 50,000 of the 50 CENTS were damaged. The stamps were recovered and destroyed by the Post Office Department.

1901, July 11. As above, but the dollar values surcharged in red.

308	4 CENTS brown	(500,730)
309	6 CENTS brown-lake	(250,730)
310	8 CENTS brown-purple	(250,730)
311	1 DOLLAR black	(3730)
312	2 DOLLARS deep blue	(2730)
313	5 DOLLARS deep bluish green	(1830)

1902, September 5 to 19. Postage Due stamp (No. 521) provisionally used for local postage.

314 1 CENT claret

1903, July. Current United States Postage stamps (Series of 1902) surcharged diagonally in black with Type XLI. Watermarked U S P S. Perforated 12.

315 1 CENT green (23d 1,000,000; October 14 1,000,000)

316 2 CENTS carmine (25th 1,000,000)

317 50 CENTS orange-yellow (27th 50,000)

1903, October 14. As above, but the dollar values surcharged in red.

318 2 CENTS (new design) carmine (240,120)

319 5 CENTS blue (250,000)

320 13 CENTS deep purple-brown (100,000)

321 15 CENTS olive-green (100,000)

322 1 DOLLAR grey-black (5000)

The 240,120 stamps of No. 318 were shipped in small books containing twenty-four stamps each.

Of the numbers noted in this and the preceding issues seven hundred and thirty sets were forwarded to the headquarters of the Universal Postal Union at Berne, Switzerland. These included both Special Delivery and Postage Due stamps.

II. SPECIAL DELIVERY STAMPS.

1901, September 6. Current United States Special Delivery stamp surcharged diagonally in red with Type XLI. Watermarked U S P S. Perforated 12.

501 10 CENTS deep blue (150,730)

III. POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

1899, August 16. Current United States Postage Due stamps surcharged diagonally in black with Type XLI. Watermarked U S P S. Perforated 12.

521 1 CENT claret (310,950)

522 2 CENTS claret (370,950)

523 5 CENTS claret (60,950)

524 10 CENTS claret (60,950)

525 50 CENTS claret (5950)

1901, September 6. As above.

526 3 CENTS claret (50,730)

527 30 CENTS claret (100,730)

APPENDIX A.

STAMPS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT.

1898–1900.

A1 A3 A2

A. Postage stamps.

1898. Type A1. CORREO Y TELEGRAFOS in upper label. Perforated 11½ along colored lines.

A1 2 CENTS vermilion

1899. Type A2. Similar to Type A1, but with CORREOS only in upper label. Perforated 11½.

A2 2 CENTS carmine-vermilion

1899. Type A3. Similar to Type A2, but without shading in the space containing the value. Perforated 11½.

A3 2 CENTS vermilion, light vermilion

a. Imperforate horizontally :

A4 A5

B. Registration stamp.

1898. Type A4. Perforated 11½.

A4 8 C. DE PESO light green

C. Newspaper stamps.

1898. Type A5. Imperforate.

A5 UNA MILESIMA black

1899. Type A5. Perforated 11½.

A6 UNA MILESIMA grey-black

For a history of these stamps and a list of the revenue stamps of the Revolutionary Government see pages 11 to 14.

APPENDIX B.

PLATE NUMBERS.

No plate numbers are found on the stamps issued under Spanish dominion. Beginning with 1880 all sheets of stamps were numbered consecutively in the upper right hand corner, but these figures have nothing to do with the plates.

The United States stamps of the series of 1894 and those that followed, printed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington, show the number of the plate on the margins of the sheet. Each sheet of one hundred stamps has two imprints and numbers. The numbering of the plates is consecutive, and includes the Trans-Mississippi and Pan-American series, as well as newspaper stamps, etc.

The lowest number found on a sheet surcharged for the Philippines is 71. This occurs on the 5 CENT postage due for which stamp, until 1903, only two plates (the second being No. 255) had been made. The numbering has now (February 1904) reached plate 2000. Several of the plates, however, have never been finished.

The 1 CENT, 2 CENTS and 10 CENTS sheets of the 1894-98 series were printed from plates of four hundred stamps, while all others of ordinary size contained two hundred stamps.

The perforating machine divides the sheets into panes of one hundred stamps each, thus leaving one straight edge (in one instance two) on nineteen per cent. of the 1 CENT, 2 CENTS and 10 CENTS stamps, and on ten per cent. of all others from the two hundred subject plates, as they are officially termed.

There are eight numbers on the larger plates, four being at the sides. The smaller ones have the numbers at the top and bottom only. Numbers are very rarely found on the 2 CENTS stamps issued in book form. These are printed from separately numbered and differently arranged plates of three hundred and sixty subjects. As the numbers are unknown and practically unobtainable they have been omitted from the following list.

The surcharge PHILIPPINES was originally arranged to fit sheets from the lower left quarter. We therefore find at first only bottom and left plate numbers on stamps bearing the surcharge. For a time the lower right quarter was used, and later again the lower left.

There are numerous interesting collections of United States plate number strips which generally include all surcharges. The only way to collect these numbers is in strips of three stamps with the margin of the sheet showing full imprint and plate number. Some few collectors prefer blocks of six stamps instead of three.

This list is not complete in the recent numbers of the old series, especially the 1 CENT and 2 CENTS printed in 1903. Very little information has been obtainable in regard to the numbers found on the series of 1903.

The letters T, B, L, and R refer to the top, bottom, left, and right of the sheets respectively.

A. ISSUE OF 1899

I. Postage Stamps.

1 CENT green, deep green, dull yellowish green, yellow-green

770	B. L.	1005	B. L.
771	B. L.	1006	B. L.
772	B. L.	1007	B. L.
773	B. L.	1050	B. R.
794	B. L.	1051	B. R.
795	B. L.	1052	B. R.
796	B. L.	1053	B. R.
797	B. L.	1062	B. R.
810	B. L.	1063	B. R.
811	B. L.	1064	B. R.
812	B. L.	1065	B. R.
813	B. L.	1130	B. R.
818	B. L.	1131	B. R.
819	B. L.	1132	B. R.
820	B. L.	1133	B. R.
821	B. L.	1146	B. R.
822	B. L.	1147	B. R.
823	B. L.	1148	B. R.
824	B. L.	1149	B. R.
825	B. L.	1157	B. R.
969	B. L.	1158	B. R.
979	B. L.	1159	B. R.
984	B. L.	1160	B. R.
985	B. L.	1205	B. L.
986	B. L.	1396	B. L.
987	B. L.	1397	B. L.
992	B. L.	1398	B. L.
993	B. L.	1399	B. L.
994	B. L.	1400	B. L.
995	B. L.	1401	B. L.
1000	B. L.	1403	B. L.
1001	B. L.	1408	B. L.
1002	B. L.	1409	B. L.
1003	B. L.	1410	B. L.
1004	B. L.	1411	B. L.

2 CENTS rose-carmine, deep carmine, deep vermilion

759	B. L.	761	B. L.
760	B. L.	762	B. L.

2 CENTS rose-carmine, deep carmine, deep vermilion (*continued*)

763	B. L.	859	B. L.
764	B. L.	860	B. L.
765	B. L.	861	B. L.
775	B. L.	866	B. L.
776	B. L.	867	B. L.
779	B. L.	869	B. L.
780	B. L.	870	B. L.
781	B. L.	875	B. L.
782	B. L.	876	B. L.
783	B. L.	877	B. L.
784	B. L.	878	B. L.
785	B. L.	885	B. L.
786	B. L.	886	B. L.
787	B. L.	887	B. L.
788	B. L.	888	B. L.
789	B. L.	895	B. L.
798	B. L.	896	B. L.
799	B. L.	897	B. L.
800	B. L.	898	B. L.
801	B. L.	904	B. L.
802	B. L.	905	B. L.
803	B. L.	906	B. L.
804	B. L.	907	B. L.
805	B. L.	915	B. L.
807	B. L.	917	B. L.
808	B. L.	918	B. L.
809	B. L.	919	B. L.
814	B. L.	1025	B. R.
815	B. L.	1026	B. R.
816	B. L.	1027	B. R.
817	B. L.	1032	B. R.
838	B. L.	1034	B. R.
839	B. L.	1039	B. R.
840	B. L.	1054	B. R.
841	B. L.	1056	B. R.
850	B. L.	1067	B. R.
851	B. L.	1068	B. R.
852	B. L.	1069	B. R.
853	B. L.	1070	B. R.
854	B. L.	1071	B. R.
855	B. L.	1080	B. R.
856	B. L.	1081	B. R.
857	B. L.	1082	B. R.
858	B. L.		

3 CENTS violet

447	T. B.	449	T. B.
448	T. B.	450	T. B.

4 CENTS brown

1100	T. B.	1102	T. B.
1101	T. B.	1103	T. B.

5 CENTS blue, deep blue

389	T. B.	982	T. B.
390	T. B.	983	T. B.
391	T. B.	1199	T. B.
392	T. B.	1200	T. B.
407	T. B.	1201 (?)	T. B.
408	T. B.	1202	T. B.
409	T. B.	1217	T. B.
410	T. B.	1218 (?)	T. B.
980	T. B.	1219	T. B.
981	T. B.	1220 (?)	T. B.

6 CENTS brown-lake

922	T. B.	924	T. B.
923	T. B.	925	T. B.

8 CENTS brown-purple

928	T. B.	930	T. B.
929	T. B.	931	T. B.

10 CENTS light brown, orange-brown

303	B. L.	521	B. L.
306	B. L.	1336	B. L.
518	B. L.	1337	B. L.
519	B. L.	1338	B. L.
520	B. L.	1339	B. L.

15 CENTS greyish olive-green, deep greyish olive-green, olive-green

264	T. B.		

50 CENTS orange, deep orange

75 (no watermark)	T. B.	75 (watermark)	T. B.

1 DOLLAR black

76	T. B.		

2 DOLLARS deep blue

84	T. B.		

5 DOLLARS deep bluish green

85	T. B.		

II. Special Delivery Stamp.

10 CENTS deep blue.

880	T. B.		882	T. B
881	T. B.		883	T. B.

III. Postage Due Stamps.

1 CENT claret

246	T. B.		267	T. B.

2 CENT claret

247	T. B.		268	T. B.

3 CENTS claret

254	T. B.			

5 CENTS claret

71	T. B.		255	T. B.

10 CENTS claret

72	T. B.		256	T. B.

30 CENTS claret

73	T. B.			

50 CENTS claret

74	T. B.			

B. ISSUE OF 1903

1 CENT green

1651	B. L.		1656	B. L.
1653	B. L.		1658	B. L.
1655	B. L.			

2 CENTS carmine (first design).

1676	B. L.		1678	B. L.
1677	B. L.		1679	B. L.

5 CENTS blue

1537 (?)			1539 (?)	
1538 (?)			1540	
			1663	

13 CENTS deep purple-brown

1473	T. B.		1475	T. B.
1474	T. B.		1476	T. B.

15 CENTS olive-green

1607				

50 CENTS orange-yellow

1602	T. B.			

1 DOLLAR grey-black

1625	T. B.			

APPENDIX C.

COUNTERFEITS.

Counterfeits of Philippine stamps are unfortunately rather numerous as will be seen from the following list. Most of them are very scarce, and practically all can be told without much difficulty. A comparison of the illustrations of the genuine stamps with those of the counterfeits will in each case be the quickest test, and any collector of ordinary experience should find it no great task to come to a definite conclusion.

The material for this appendix has been collected during nearly four years of research and careful study of the subject. A close examination of the leading specialized collections of Philippine stamps, as well as the stocks of nearly a hundred of the principal dealers throughout the world, enable the compiler to offer this very full and valuable list. Many of the surcharges here described have been considered genuine and pronounced so in the past by experienced philatelists, and only a study, principally of used or otherwise authenticated specimens, has revealed the true status of many questionable stamps. While quite a number of them originated in the Philippines, and are scarcely to be found elsewhere, most of the counterfeits were made in Europe, principally in France and Spain. The manufacturers of these forgeries have frequently been careful enough to offer punched specimens in considerable numbers to conceal the true character of their products, and have exhibited samples on telegraph blanks as a proof of genuineness in their efforts to deceive unsuspecting collectors and dealers.

In the following list the counterfeits are taken up in the order in which the genuine stamps are given in the catalogue proper.

I. Counterfeit Stamps.

C1 C2 C3 C4 C5

C1. 1854. 5 Cs. reddish orange.

1. Engraved in taille-douce on stout, moderately soft buff wove paper. All the date numerals are as tall as CORREOS and Y. The s of Cs. is like an 8. One or two of the pearls below the Y are shaped like a D. The ink stands out

in ridges on the surface of the paper, the depth of the lines being much exaggerated. (Album Weeds.)

2. Lithographed in orange-red, much the color of the genuine, on rather stout, very hard yellowish white wove paper. The s of Cs. is like a 5 and a considerable distance from the C. The ink does not stand out at all from the surface of the paper. Ill. C1.

C2 and C3. 1854. 10 Cs. carmine, rose-red.

1. This is rather a crude lithograph on modern white paper. The RE of CORREOS broad and lower than other letters. Color dark rose. Ill. C2.

2. Roughly engraved on thick, very hard buff wove paper. The coils of the hair are so shaded as to appear like two wide double plaits, instead of four narrow single ones; they remind one very much of two ears of wheat, placed head downwards. The period after the 10 is a little nearer to the C than to the 10. The color is a pale carmine, not like the pale red of some of the genuine. (Album Weeds.)

C4. 1854. 1 RL. FTE. blue.

1. Similar to No. C2.1. Lithographed in a dull ultramarine on medium, very white wove paper; uncancelled. Ill. C3.

2. Roughly engraved in taille-douce on medium, very yellowish white to almost buff wove paper. The color is a dark greenish blue. The inscription CORREOS 1854 Y 1855 is at the top of the stamp instead of at the bottom. Uncancelled. Similar to Ill. C4. (Album Weeds.)

C5. 1854. 2 RS. FTE. green.

1. Roughly engraved in taille-douce. Design coarse. CORREOS and date, as in the preceding, at top instead of at bottom. Uncancelled. Ill. C4.

C7. 1885. 5 Cs. pale red.

1. The word FALSCH appears in black across the head. Made in Leipzig about 1887. It is also known cancelled over FALSCH. Ill. C5.

C8 and C9. 1856. 1 RL. PLATA greyish green, and 2 RS. PLATA dull orange-red.

1. Counterfeit cancellation similar to the genuine one in use at this time. Double circle with MANILA at top, 31 at sides, and ISs. FILIPINAS below. In one example the date 10 MAY. 186 appears; in the other there is no date. The lettering is too distinct for a hand-stamp cancellation.

C11. 1859. 10Cs. lilac-rose.

1. Color a rather dirty dull looking lilac-rose. All lettering and the circles in the lower corners much too small. Only two of the vertical ornaments at each corner, left and right, instead of two and a half. An old but not dangerous forgery. Ill. C6.

C15. 1861. 5 Cs vermilion.

1. A rather coarse lithograph. T of INTERIOR and some other letters have serifs. Possibly this counterfeit is meant to do duty for No. 16 as well. Ill. C11.

C16. 1862. 5 Cs. brown-red.

1. Typographed (?) in brownish carmine on thin, pale green surfaced wove paper. There is no colon after INTERIOR. (Album Weeds.)

C6 C7 C8 C9 C10

C17. 1863. 5 Cs. scarlet-vermilion.

1. A dangerous imitation. Color nearer scarlet. Dots of circle quite irregular and too small. Letters in upper label vary in height. The C and OS of CORREOS lower than the other letters. Ill. C7.

2. One of the best and not uncommon. C of CORREOS too near the left frame and too tall. Second R too large. Second R of INTERIOR too wide at the bottom. Circle almost touches the line at top and bottom. Bust too much pointed. Cancelled and uncancelled. Ill. C8.

C18. 1863. 10 Cs. rose-carmine.

1. Similar to the preceding. Color a dull pink instead of rose-carmine. Ill. C9.

C19. 1863. 1 RL. reddish violet.

1. Same as the two preceding with only the lower label changed. Ill. C9.

2. Typographed on stout, extremely white wove paper. The letters of CORREOS get larger from C to the end, so that the S is almost twice as large as the C. This is a great exaggeration of the genuine. The letters NT of INTERIOR are considerably larger than the rest. There is no period after R. The word FALSCH is printed on the only specimen seen. (Album Weeds.)

C20. 1863. 2 RL. dull blue.

1. Made from the same die as the last three. F of FRANCO ⅓ mm. instead of 1 mm. from the left frame. A vertical line between the O and first R of CORREOS. Color dark blue. Ill. C10.

2. Deep blue. A rather crude affair. Dotted circle and ornaments at the sides very poor. Background composed of white dots instead of semi-circles. Cancelled with parallel bars in an oval. Ill. C12.

3. Lithographed in dull blue on rather thin white wove paper. The words CORREOS : INTERIOR are far apart and the colon is much nearer the S than the I.

C11 C12 C13 C14 C15

C21. 1863. 1 Rl. PLATA F. grey-green.

1. Color is rather a dark greyish green. Design cruder and less distinct than the original. Dotted circles very indistinct. Half of each ornament on the right next to the circle is omitted, while in the original there are four full ornaments on the right side. Network cancellation. Ill. C15.

C22. 1863. 1 Rl. PLATA F. green

1. A rather coarse lithographic counterfeit. Lettering irregular. Color dull deep green. Ill. C13.

C23 to C26. 1864.

There are several poor lithographic imitations which are not likely to deceive the practised eye. The genuine stamps are very clearly printed, while the counterfeits are always rather blotched. Ill. C14.

II. Counterfeit Surcharges on Genuine Stamps.

GENUINE C16 C17

C37. 1872. 5 Cs. vermilion.

1. A rather indistinct surcharge. The ink is generally too grey. Letters appear more blurred than in the originals. Most frequently without period after N of NACION. C of CORREOS rather open. Generally uncancelled. A common and rather deceptive counterfeit which is found also on Nos. C40, C47, and C49 as well as on Cuba ½ Rl. PLATA F. blue-green. Ill. C16.

2. Entire surcharge much too large. Cancelled. Very rare. Ill. C17.

GENUINE GENUINE C18 C19 C20

C40. 1872. 1 Rl. PLATA F. green.

Of this stamp, as well as of Nos. 41 and 47, there are two genuine impressions of the HABILITADO surcharge: the one (generally found used) is comparatively clear and distinct; the other from a much worn die is often illegible. (See illustrations.)

1. This surcharge is found also on the ½ Rl. PLATA F. blue-green of Cuba of the same issue. Ills. C16 and C18.

2. Lettering in the first two lines too small, and in NACION much too thin and distinct. C too open. Cancelled. Rare and easily recognized. Also on Nos. C48 and C49. Ill. C24.

3. Bluish black or black (generally vertical) surcharge on the unwatermarked stamp of Cuba. White paper. Uncancelled. The illustration was made from the bluish black surcharge which shows badly in a photograph. Ill. C19.

C41. 1872. 2 Rl. PLATA F. deep red.

1. Rather similar to No. C40.2. The O in NACION circular. Letters mostly broken or imperfect at bottom. Pen cancellation. Ill. C20.

GENUINE GENUINE C21

C47. 1873. 5 Cs. pale red.

See remarks under No. C40.

1. The same as No. C37.1. Ill. C21, also C16 and C18.

GENUINE C22

C48. 1874. 1 Rl. Fte. slate-blue.

1. The same as No. C40.2. Cancelled. This very ingenious counterfeit was made at Manila. We have seen it on part of an original cover showing the large, familiar Manila cancellation, apparently genuine, and dated 1860 (!). This surcharge was not issued until 1874. Ill. C22, also C24.

GENUINE C23 C24

C49. 1874. 10 Cs. rose.

1. The same as No. C37.1. Uncancelled only. Ill. C23, also C16 and C21.
2. The same as No. C40.2. Cancelled. Ill. C24, also C22.

GENUINE C25 C26 C27

C60. 1877. 12 Cs. Pta. (in black) on 2 c. de peso rose.

1. Figure 1 is considerably more to the left than the first upright of H of HABILITADO. Otherwise this is a very good forgery and quite common. The final stroke of the 2 points to the C of Cs. instead of in a vertical direction. Distance from the outer frame to D of HABILITADO is 9mm. instead of 8mm. as in the genuine. Lower half of S of Cs. appears smaller than the upper. Distance between C and S slightly wider. Lower line of surcharge measures 15mm. instead of 14mm. See also No. C66. It is probable that several of the varieties listed come also on No. C60. Ill. C25.

2. Lettering too thick. TA. of Pta. almost as large as the P. Head and foot of the 2 not gracefully curved as in the genuine. Ill. C28.

3. Outer frame measures 18mm. instead of 17½mm. Foot of 2 is too short, though somewhat curved. C and S slightly too far apart. A very good imitation. Ill. C29.

C28 C29 C30 C31

C66. 1879. 12 Cs. Pta. (in black) on 25 mils. de peso black.

1. Same as No. C60.2. Also comes inverted. Ill. C30.

2. Outer frame appears to be a single line. Foot of 2 only very slightly curved. Numerals too thick. Specimen examined is otherwise indistinct. Ill. C26.

3. Outer frame a single line, 10mm. high instead of 11mm. as in the genuine. The 2 is too broad and too near the C of Cs. Top of P of Pta. is broader than it is tall. Ill. C27.

4. Outer frame measures 16½mm. instead of 17½mm. Top of P of Pta. is too broad. Indistinct impression of the specimen examined prevents further description.

5. The same as No. C60.2. Ill. C29.

C67. 1879. 12 Cs. Pta. (in blue) on 25 mils. de peso black.

1. The same as No. C60.1. Also comes inverted. Ill. No. C25. Probably all varieties listed under Nos. C60 and C66 exist also under No. C67.

C69. 1879. 100 mils. de peso carmine.

As the surcharge in No. 74 was printed in soluble ink it is possible to remove it entirely by a careful process of washing. Copies without original gum, especially those of a washed appearance, should be examined carefully for traces of the black surcharge. These remarks apply also to No. 68, 25 mils. de peso blue-green.

C76. 1879. 8 cént. de peso (in black) on 100 mils. de peso carmine.

1. A rather crude surcharge of the error COREROS (which exists only on the 100 mils. de peso) on the 2 c. de peso (!) carmine. Ill. C31.

C81. 1880. 10 c. de peso bright green.

Copies of this stamp have been seen presenting a somewhat discolored appearance which has been produced by fading out, or otherwise removing, the surcharge as in No. 155.

C32 C33 C34

C82. 1881. 10 CUARTOS bistre, blue surcharge.

1. Lettering poor and rather indistinct. C and O of CORREOS too close together. A Paris counterfeit. Ill. C32.

C83. 1881. 1 REAL blue-green, red surcharge.

1. The same as No. C82. This counterfeit is very like the genuine surcharge. The color of the ink is pale rose instead of a dry looking vermilion. Cancelled or uncancelled. Ill. C33.

2. Surcharge in orange-red. Rather slender block letters entirely without serifs. Height of surcharge 15mm. Length of CORREOS 14½mm. The only specimen examined was cancelled CORREOS FILIPINAS in a circle with DE in the centre.

3. Surcharge in deep red. Letters are uniformly of a heavy-faced, almost block, type. Ill. 34.

C35 C36 C37 C38

C91. 1882. UN REAL (in black) on 10 CUARTOS bistre.

1. The A in PA rather broad; dash under A 1mm. long; no period after P. Lower inscription too large, especially UN. Space between UN and REAL at top 2mm., between S of CORREOS and L of REAL 1½mm. (?) instead of 2½mm. This type was for several years accepted as genuine and found its way into many collections. It has been extensively circulated from Paris. The following numbers are common with the same surcharge: 100, 107, 108, 110, 120, 121, and 128. No used copies have been seen, but all of them seem to be quite common punched. Ill. C35.

2. The A in PA very broad; dash under A 2mm. long. Second R of CORREOS broader than the first, and EOSS paced. O of HABILITADO too small;

lower part of B much smaller than the upper. DE UN REAL in large, tall letters. This counterfeit was made in the Philippines. A supply has recently come upon the market from Barcelona. It exists also on Nos. 110, 119, 121, 123, and the 250 MILs. DE PESO ultramarine (Telegraphs). The stamps are generally uncancelled, but are sometimes found punched. Ill. c36.

C99. 1883. UN REAL (in blue-green) on 5 C. DE PESO lilac-grey.

1. A vertical pair, one with inverted surcharge, is illustrated. The types here used are not the same. The lettering in both is too large. Both types exist singly in normal position. Ill. c42.

2. Color of stamp pale grey instead of blue-grey; surcharge a dull green. Lettering quite distinct. Right side of H of HABILITADO is too short; top of B is not flattened as in the original. U of UN is too narrow and touches N at top. Second R of CORREOS slightly shorter than first.

C100. 1883. UN REAL (in yellow-green) on 5 C. DE PESO lilac-grey.

1. The same as No. c91.1. Ill. c35.

C104. 1883. 20 CMOS (in black) on 250 MILs. DE PESO ultramarine (Telegraphs.)

1. Lettering rather clear and distinct. The O of 20 is round instead of angular. The C and O of CORREOS much too broad. Space between the A of PA and H of HABILITADO almost 1½mm instead of ¾mm. B of HABILITADO too narrow. A rather dangerous counterfeit, found punched and unpunched. Placed on the market through a dealer in Spain though made at Manila prior to 1899. Ill. c38.

C105. 1883. 20 CMOS (in black) on UN REAL (in red) on 250 MILs. DE PESO ultramarine (Telegraphs).

1. A double impression of the black surcharge has been noticed. The red surcharge is also bogus. The letter O in each case is too round compared with the more angular type found in the genuine. Ill. c37.

C105. 1883. UN REAL (in red) on 250 MILs. DE PESO ultramarine (Telegraphs).

1. The same as No. c91.2. It is believed that this stamp was never issued in a genuine state without the additional surcharge of 20 CMOS. The copies seen of the counterfeit have genuine telegraph cancellations, but under the surcharge. Made at Manila. Ill. c37.

C106. 1883. DOS RLES. (in red) on 250 MILs. DE PESO ultramarine (Telegraphs).

1. The surcharge is orange-red instead of vermilion. Letters of CORREOS much too long; the S very large, almost touching the period after RLES.

C107. 1883. UN REAL (in green) on 10 CUARTOS bistre (Derecho Judicial).

1. The same as No. C91.1. Ill. C35.

C39 C40 C41 C42

C108 and C109. 1883. UN REAL (in red) on 2 C. DE PESO rose.

1. The same as No. C91.1. Ill. C35.

2. Carmine surcharge. Period after P of PA; bar under A thick and fairly long. Lettering large and heavy. R of REAL shorter than the other letters. Ill. C39.

3. Rose-red surcharge. Similar to No. C108.1, but letters in lower line somewhat smaller, especially UN. This counterfeit is one of the oldest known and was probably made between 1885 and 1892. Ill. C40.

C108 and C109. 1883. UN REAL (in blue) on 2 C. DE PESO rose.

1. Letters somewhat blurred. An otherwise unknown surcharge. This stamp does not come genuinely surcharged in this color.

C110. 1883. UN REAL (in red) on 5 C. DE PESO lilac-grey.

1. The same as No. C91.1. Ill. C35.

2. The same as No. C91.2. Color of stamp grey. Ill. C41.

3. Surcharge pale red and rather indistinct. Color of stamp pale lilac-grey. Ill. C42.

C43 C44 C45 C46

C01. DOS RLES (in black) on 2½ C. DE PESO sepia.

This stamp does not come thus surcharged genuinely.

1. Like No. C111.2. Ill. C45.

C111 to C115. 1883. DOS RLES (in black) on 2⅛ C. DE PESO blue.

1. Similar to No. 114, but DO of DOS too broad. Letters in HABILITADO too short ; space of 1mm. between the H and the A of PA. In the original these almost touch. Uncancelled only. Ill. C44.

2. All letters too tall. On Type 24 (first retouch). The H of HABILITADO is thin and elongated. This and the preceding we have seen in vertical pairs with one surcharge inverted. Both come from Paris. Ill. C45.

3. On Types 24 or 25 (first or second retouch). Wide space between PA and CORREOS. 1½mm. space between the H of HABILITADO and the A of PA. Line over only ES of RLES. This has been seen uncancelled and inverted. Ill. C47.

4. Similar to the last. Double surcharge. Ill. C48.

C47

C48

C49

C50

C51

C118. 1883. UN REAL (in red) on 12½ C. DE PESO lilac-grey.

1. Surcharge in an aniline carmine-red ink which does not show through to the back of the stamp. Space between E of DE and U of UN too wide. All letters are distinct and unbroken. Made in the Philippines. Cancellation CERTIFICADO in rectangle. Same as the doubtful UN REAL on 2⅛ C. DE PESO blue. No. D110.1.

C119. 1883. UN REAL (in red) on 200 MILs. DE PESO green (Derechos de Firma).

1. The same as No. C91.2. Ill. C35 and C41.

C120. 1883. UN REAL on UN PESO green (Derechos de Firma).

1. The same as No. C91.1. Ill. C35.

2. The same as No. C108.3. Ill. C40.

3. Similar to the preceding, but R of REAL and S of CORREOS narrower. Space between E of DE and U of UN 1mm. This is 2mm. in the second variety. H and A of HABILITADO joined, while in the genuine they are not. Cancelled and uncancelled. Ill. C50.

4. Color of surcharge pale red. Lettering quite heavy and somewhat indistinct. S of CORREOS large. A of HABILITADO narrow and solid in the centre. Letters of the circular part of the surcharge shorter than the centre line.

5. Color of surcharge bright red. Top of P of PA is too small. Lettering rather heavy and indistinct. O of HABILITADO smaller than in the genuine. The specimen examined is a cancelled one from the Philippines. Ill. C51.

6. The same as No. C91.2. Ill. C41.

C121. 1883. UN REAL (in red) on 10 PESETAS light brown (Derechos de Firma).

1. The same as No. C91.1. Ill. C35. This is a common counterfeit uncancelled or punched.

2. The same as No. C91.2 (Ills. C35 and C41), but C and O of CORREOS seem smaller than the other letters in the only copy seen.

C122. 1883. 8 CMOS (in green) on 2 C. DE PESO rose-carmine.

1. This is a rather poor and very rare counterfeit. The letters are all too large. The H of HABILITADO is too narrow. The 8 is rounded instead of flat at the top and bottom.

C122. 1883. 8 CMS (in pale vermilion) on 2 C. DE PESO rose.

1. This stamp was never issued thus surcharged in red.

C123. 1883. UN REAL (in black) on 2 C. DE PESO rose-carmine.

1. The same as No. C91.2. Ill. C35. This counterfeit has recently come upon the market from Spain. The die was probably made in the Philippines some years ago. Mencarini illustrates this type, erroneously believing it to be genuine.

C52

C124. 1883. 10 CUARTOS (in green) on 2 C. DE PESO rose-carmine.

1. The H of HABILITADO is too narrow. The C of CORREOS is too broad. Lettering of 10 CUARTOS uneven; OS somewhat smaller than the other letters. D of DE well formed while in the original it resembles an O. Uncancelled. Ill. C52.

2. Color of surcharge is deep blue-green instead of yellow-green. Lettering rather large, especially the D and T of HABILITADO. Several of the letters

touch each other. No space before or after the 10. Impression somewhat blurred.

C125 and C126. 1883. UN REAL (in green) on 2 C. DE PESO rose-carmine.

1. The same as No. C90.1. Ill. C35.

2. The H of HABILITADO very tall (nearly 3mm.) and narrow; several of the letters touch; the L and I joined. C and both O's of CORREOS large and broad. Wide space between the first and last letters of the three lines of the surcharge. Made in the Philippines.

C128. 1883. UN REAL (in black) on 12⅝ C. DE PESO lilac-grey (Derecho Judicial).

1. A good though quite rare counterfeit. In the genuine surcharge the lettering is generally quite indistinct, a portion of the letters being illegible. In the counterfeit each letter is plain. Height of surcharge from the bottom of N of UN to the top of the second I of HABILITADO 16mm., while in the genuine the height is 15mm. The round letters are slightly less angular than in the genuine.

C136. 1886. 10 CENTS (in black) on 2⅝ C. DE PESO pale blue (first retouch).

1. Letters are scantily inked. C of CENTS. is too narrow. POSTAL measures 14¾mm. instead of 15½mm. Space between L and S of CENTS. 2½mm. instead of 1½mm.

C02. UN REAL (in red) on 1 REAL blue-green (Derecho Judicial).

1. A bogus surcharge resembling closely Ill. C36. No such surcharged stamp was ever issued. The copy examined is cancelled CERTIFICADO in a rectangle. Made at Manila.

C03. 8 CMOS (in red) and UN REAL (in black) on 1 REAL blue-green (Derecho Judicial).

Another bogus surcharge. The red surcharge reads HABILITADO PA CORREOS 8 CMOS, and the black surcharge HABILITADO PA CORREOS DE UN REAL. Several copies of this stamp have been seen.

C168. 1889. $0'02⅝ (in black) on 50 MILESIMAS bistre.

1. Letters of HABILITADO are too small; the final O, DE, and C of DE CONSUMOS are all about the same size.

GENUINE C53 C54 C55

c56 c57 c58

C256. 1897. 5 CENTs. (in black) on 5 c. DE PESO pale green (No. 236).

1. Surcharged on No. 230, very pale green (emerald). Ball of 5 small and too far from the vertical stroke. Ill. c56.

2. Surcharged on No. 230, as above. The 5 is 3½mm. broad instead of 3mm. Lettering and date much too large. A rather crude counterfeit made in the Philippines. Similar to Ill. c58.

3. Surcharged on No. 236, pale green. C and O of CORREOS lower than the other letters. Height of frame fully 16½mm. instead of 16mm. Period under S of CENTS. omitted. Both R's in CORREOS are no broader at the bottom than at the top, which does not apply to the genuine surcharge. A 1903 counterfeit surcharge coming from Europe; seen also on the 2½ c. DE PESO olive-grey (No. 213). Ill. c53.

4. Surcharged on No. 252, blue-green. Figure 5 is much too narrow and of almost uniform thickness. Sharp angles in corner of outer frame. The S of CENTS. is too large. Entire impression uniformly sharp and perfect.

C257. 1897. 15 CENTs. (in black) on 15 c. DE PESO rose-pink (No. 233).

1. Tête-bêche pair. Serif of the 5 a semicircle. Lettering in CORREOS a trifle too large. First R of CORREOS has a flat top, while the second R slopes almost from the beginning. This is very plain. The R of PARA too broad. The down stroke in the serif of the 5 is too heavy. A recent counterfeit from Europe. Ill. c46 and c55.

C04. 1897. 15 CENTs. (in black) on 15 c. DE PESO reddish brown (No. 217).

This stamp never comes genuinely surcharged thus in black.

1. The date 1897 is too near the lower line of the frame. Some letters are poorly shaped. S of CORREOS over the centre of the inner right line of the frame instead of at the right of it. Ill. c57.

2. Date, especially the 9, too large. Of this variety tête-bêche pairs have been seen. Ill. c46.

GENUINE C59 C60 C61

C05. 1897. 20 CENTs (in black) on 20 C. DE PESO dull greyish brown (No. 219).

This stamp does not come surcharged genuinely thus in black.

1. The printing is not as clear as in the genuine surcharge, all letters appearing somewhat blurred. The line of the outer frame is too heavy throughout. The extreme end of the foot of the 2 would form a triangle if cut off by a horizontal line running along the top of the heavy base of the numeral. In the genuine surcharge this would be a short vertical line instead of a triangle. The period after the date in the genuine is exactly under the vertical right line of the inner rectangle, while in the counterfeit it is to the right. This forgery emanated from Spain in 1901, and is No. 199a in Scott's 1904 Catalogue. Ill. C59.

C258. 1897. 20 CENTs. (in black) on 20 C. DE PESO violet-black (No. 234).

1. There is a common and excellent counterfeit of this surcharge. The chief points are as follows: The 2 and 0 are too close together. No period under s of CENTs. Outer frame rather heavy. Letters of CORREOS all too broad. H of HABILITADO too broad and often very close to the lower line. Extreme end of the figure 2 lacking definiteness; sometimes very similar to the original. Found normal, inverted, and in tête-bêche pairs. Emanated from Europe. Ill. C60.

2. The same as No. C05. Ill. C59.

C259. 1897. 20 CENTs. (in black) on 25 C. DE PESO light sepia (No. 191).

1. Similar to No. C256.2. Numerals too short. Ill. C58.
2. The same as No. C05. Ill. C59

C06. 1897. 20 CENTs. (in black) on 15 C. DE PESO reddish brown (No. 217).

Does not exist genuinely thus surcharged.

1. Letters of CORREOS very broad; the C quite heavy. No period under of CENTs. Ill. C60.

C07. 1897. 20 CENTs. (in blue) on 20 C. DE PESO dull greyish brown (No. 219).

1. The same as No. C05. Ill. C59.

C264. 1897. 5 CENTs. (in red) on 5 C. DE PESO pale greyish green (No. 214).

1. Surcharged on No. 236, pale green. The red of the surcharge is a little too pale. No period under S of CENTs. Too large a period after the date. The A's in PARA both too narrow. Figure 5 too broad. C of CENTs. too small. Inverted and normal. Ill. C54.

C265. 1897. 5 CENTs. (in black) on 5 C. DE PESO pale lilac-blue (No. 94).

1. The same as No. C254.2 Ill. C56.

APPENDIX D.

STAMPS OF DOUBTFUL STATUS.

1874–1889.

I. Postage stamps.

A. Type 1 surcharged in black with Type 1, HABILITADO PORLA NACION. Imperforate.

D48.1 2 Rs. Fte.$\frac{r}{e}$ (No. 4) green (Gibbons)

This surcharge is probably a counterfeit.

B. Type 20 surcharged with various types. Perforated 14.

D122.1 8 Cmos (in red) on 2 C. DE PESO (No. 78) rose (Kohl)

D122.2 8 Cmos (in green) on UN REAL (in red) on 2 C. DE PESO (No. 78) rose (Kohl and Mencarini, who give the date as June 4, 1883)

D122.3 8 Cmos (in green) on UN REAL (in green) on 2 C. DE PESO (No. 78) rose (Friederich)

D124.1 10 CUARTOS (in black) on 2 C. DE PESO (No. 78) rose (Kohl and Mencarini)

D110.1 UN REAL (in black) on 2$\frac{1}{2}$ C. DE PESO (No. 92) ultramarine (Kohl and Friederich)

D110.2 UN REAL (in red) on 20 C. DE PESO (No. 96) grey-brown (Mencarini, who gives the date as June 4, 1883; 10,000)

D126.1 DOS Rles. (in red) on UN REAL (in black) on 2 C. DE PESO (No. 78) rose (Mencarini)

D144.1 5 CENT. (in magenta) on 2$\frac{1}{2}$ C. DE PESO (? Nos. 130 or 133) blue (Gibbons)

II. Derecho Judicial stamps, Type 21. Perforated 14.

A. Surcharged with HABILITADO PARA CORREOS.

D84.1 1 REAL blue-green, surcharged in black (Mencarini)

D84.2 1 REAL blue-green, surcharged in green (Gibbons)

D84.3 1 REAL blue-green, surcharged in red (Friederich)

D1

B. Surcharged with various types.

D88.1 8 CMS. (in black) on 10 CUARTOS bistre (Type D1) (Scott)

a. Imperforate.

There is also a counterfeit of this stamp on a forged 10 CUARTOS bistre.

D91.1 UN REAL (in red) on 1 REAL blue-green
(Mencarini, who gives the date as June 4, 1883; 10,000)

D122.4 8 CMS. (in green) on UN REAL (in black) on 1 REAL blue-green
(Kohl)

D129.1 DOS RLES. (in red) on 2 REALES blue
(Kohl and Mencarini, the latter giving the number surcharged as 10,000)

D129.2 DOS RLES. (in black) on 2 REALES blue (Gibbons)

III. Derecho de Firma stamp, Type 23a, surcharged. Perforated 14.

D121.1 UN REAL (in black) on 10 PESETAS light brown
(Kohl and Friederich)

IV. Telegraph stamps, Types 28 and 23, surcharged with various types. Perforated 14.

D88.2 8 CMS. (in red) on UN PESO brown (Type 28)
(Mencarini, who gives the date as October 15, 1881)

D104.1 20 CMOS (in yellow) on 250 MILS. DE PESO ultramarine (Type 23)
(Kohl and Friederich)

D91.2 UN REAL (in black) on 250 MILS. DE PESO ultramarine
(Mencarini, who gives the date as October 1883; 15,000)

D91.3 UN REAL (in red) on 250 MILS. DE PESO ultramarine (Gibbons)

D104.2 UN REAL (in black) on 20 CMOS (in black) on 250 MILS. DE PESO ultramarine (Mencarini)

D104.4 UN REAL (in red) on 20 CMOS (in red) on 250 MILS. DE PESO ultramarine (Mencarini)

D123.1 UN REAL (in black) on DOS RLES (in black) on 250 MILS. DE PESO ultramarine (Friederich)

D123.2 UN REAL (in black) on DOS RLES (in red) on 250 MILS. DE PESO ultramarine
(Kohl and Mencarini, the latter giving the date as October 1883)

D106.1 DOS RLES (in red) on 20 CMOS (in black on 250 MILS. DE PESO ultramarine (Kohl and Friederich)

D106.2 DOS RLES (in black) on 20 CMOS (in black) on 250 MILS. DE PESO ultramarine (Mencarini, who gives the date as June 4, 1883)

D106.3 DOS RLES (in grey) on 250 MILS. DE PESO ultramarine
(Mencarini, who gives the date as February 1883)

1898. Type 36 (Nos. 268–287) surcharged with a single-lined frame enclosing 1898 RESELLADO 1899 in three parallel diagonal lines reading up; C. in the upper left corner, and T. in the lower right corner. Perforated 14.

A. Black surcharge.

D267.1 1 MILESIMA chestnut

D268.1 2 MILESIMAS chestnut

D269.1 3 MILESIMAS chestnut

D271.1 5 MILESIMAS light chestnut

D272.1 1 CENTAVO black-purple

D273.1 2 CENTAVOS blue-green

D274.1 3 CENTAVOS brown

D276.1 5 CENTAVOS bright carmine-rose

D277.1 6 CENTAVOS blue

D278.1 8 CENTAVOS sepia

D279.1 10 CENTAVOS red-orange

D280.1 15 CENTAVOS grey-olive

D281.1 20 CENTAVOS dull lake

D283.1 60 CENTAVOS black

D285.1 UN PESO light green

D286.1 DOS PESOS dull blue

B. Blue surcharge.

D268.2 2 MILESIMAS chestnut

D269.2 3 MILESIMAS chestnut
a. Pair, one without surcharge.

D276.2 5 CENTAVOS bright carmine-rose

D277.2 6 CENTAVOS blue

D278.2 8 CENTAVOS sepia

D280.2 15 CENTAVOS grey-olive

D281.2 20 CENTAVOS dull lake

D283.2 60 CENTAVOS black

These stamps are given as doubtful by Galvez and Kohl, the authorities cataloguing them. Those surcharged in blue are listed by Kohl only.

1898. Type 36 (Nos. 268, 272, and 273) surcharged similarly to Types XVIII-XXII. Perforated 14.

D01 DOS RLES (in green) on 1 MILESIMA (No. 268) chestnut

D02 DOS RLES (in green) on 5 MILESIMAS (No. 272) light chestnut

D03 DOS RLES (in red) on 1 CENTAVO (No. 273) black-purple

1898. Type 20 (No. 95) surcharged in red with Type IX. Perforated 14.

D04 2 CENT. on $12\frac{4}{8}$ C. DE PESO rose

1898. Derecho Judicial stamp of 1866 [*sic*] surcharged in black with CORREOS diagonally, reading up; a heavy line over the date; and the new value in a straight line over the old one.

D05 2 CENT. on 25 Cent. [*sic*]

1898. Stamp as above, but surcharged in red with CORREOS in a horizontal line; new value above seat of figure; three large chain links over the date; and twenty-one small connected circles in a straight line over the old value, except in No. D07.

D06 2 CENT on 25 Cent. [*sic*]

D07 5 CENT. on 25 Cent. [*sic*] (New value surcharged over the old one)

With reference to these stamps (Nos. D01-D07), Kohl says that they have been treated of in the *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* for September 9, 1900 where they are considered unauthentic. It would be interesting to know just what stamp is intended to figure as the one bearing the surcharge in Nos. D05, D06, and D07. It may be that the issue of 1867 for the Colonies is intended in which case the value should read CENTIMOS and the color would be black.

Of Nos. D268.1 to D284.2 Galvez says that "it has been said that the dies used for surcharging the above fell into the hands of improper persons. As a result more false than genuine surcharges are to be met with. It is therefore well to beware of them."

It has been impracticable to note the types of the surcharges given in the above list for the reason that the stamps mentioned are rarely seen, and no opportunity has been offered to study the types for classification. As a matter of fact there is doubt as to whether many of them have not been given by those who list them on insufficient authority. Granted that these stamps exist—a matter for doubt in some cases—it is a debatable question whether they are essays, proofs, or forgeries.

Each is quoted by only a part of the authorities, always in unused condition, and so little care has been given heretofore to the study of varieties of types of the surcharges (judging by the number of forgeries usually accepted as genuine) that it has been thought best, in the present state of our information, to list the stamps as above rather than to amplify the main catalogue with stamps rarely met with and of which so little is known. See also Appendix C.

APPENDIX E.

ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS ISSUED UNDER THE DOMINION OF THE UNITED STATES.

1901–1904.

1901. Envelopes and Wrappers in current use in the United States with PHILIPPINES printed below the stamp at the right. With the exception of Nos. E6, E9, and E11 (which where surcharged in red), the surcharge is in the color of the stamp.

ONE CENT green.

(Bust of Franklin in oval.)

No.	Color of paper	Dimensions of envelope	P. O. size	Shape	Date of issue	Number issued
E1	White	134 x 73mm.	1	a	Dec. 10, 1901	30,000
E2	Amber	"	1	a	Apr. 14, 1902	500 S.R.
E3	White	160 x 89	5	a	Jan. 8, 1901	340,500
E4	White	"	5	b		
E5	Amber	"	5	b	Apr. 1, 1902	500 S.R.
E6	Amber	"	5	b	Aug. 24, 1901	500 S.R.
E7	Or. buff	171 x 95	13	a	"	500 S.R.
E8	Or. buff	"	13	b	Nov. 7, 1902	500 S.R.
E9	Or. buff	"	13	b	Apr. 1, 1902	500 S.R.
E10	Blue	"	13	b	Aug. 24, 1901 Nov. 7, 1901	1000 S.R.
E11	Blue	"	13	b	Apr. 1, 1902	500 S.R.
E12	Manila	140 x 265	Wr.		Sep. 28, 1901	320,000

TWO CENTS red.

(Bust of Washington in oval.)

No.	Color of paper	Dimensions of envelope	P. O. size	Shape	Date of issue	Number issued
E13	White	160 x 89mm.	5	a	Aug. 18, 1899 Oct. 25, 1902	1,160,000
E14	White	"	5	b	"	
E15	Amber	"	5	b	Mar. , 1900 Apr. 4, 1902	21,000

No stamped envelopes were issued under Spanish Dominion.

S.R. = Special request envelopes. Wr. = Wrapper.

In shape "a" the side flaps overlap, and the lower flap is nearly pointed. In shape "b" the side flaps do not meet and the lower flap is straight on the upper edge.

TWO CENTS red. (Bust of Washington in oval.)— *Continued.*

No.	Color of paper	Dimensions of envelope	P. O. size	Shape	Date of issue	Number issued
E16	Or. buff	160 x 89mm.	5	b	June 18, 1901	200,000
E17	Blue	"	5	b	"	10,000
E18	White	225 x 98	7	b	"	10,000
E19	White	241 x 105	8	b	"	10,000

FOUR CENTS brown.

(Bust of Lincoln in oval.)

Die A.: bust pointed and undraped, No. E20. Die B.: bust broad and draped, Nos. E21–E23.

No.	Color of paper	Dimensions of envelope	P. O. size	Shape	Date of issue	Number issued
E20	Amber	225 x 98mm.	7	a	April 14, 1902	500 S.R.
E21	White	"	7	a	June 18, 1901 Nov. 4, 1901	10,500
E22	Amber	"	7	a	"	500 S.R.
E23	White	241 x 105	8	a	June 18, 1901	10,000

FIVE CENTS blue.

(Bust of Grant in oval.)

No.	Color of paper	Dimensions of envelope	P. O. size	Shape	Date of issue	Number issued
E24	White	160 x 89mm.	5	b	June 18, 1901 Oct. 25, 1902	20,000
E25	Amber	"	5	b	Nov. 4, 1901	500 S.R.

1903. Envelopes and Wrappers in current use in the United States with PHILIPPINES printed below the stamp at the right and in corresponding colors.

ONE CENT green.

(Bust of Franklin in circle.)

No.	Color of paper	Dimensions of envelope	P. O. size	Shape	Date of issue	Number issued
E26	White	160 x 89mm.	5	b	Oct. 30, 1903	300,000
E27	White	"	6	b	Dec. 7, 1903	500 S.R.*
E28	Amber	"	5	b	May 6, 1903	500 S.R.
E29	Or. buff	"	5	b	"	500 S.R.
E30	Blue	"	5	b	"	500 S.R.
E31	Manila	"	6	b	Dec. 7, 1903	500 S.R.*
E32	Or. buff	171 x 95	13	b	"	500 S.R.
E33	Blue	"	13	b	"	500 S.R.

* Ungummed, second quality paper.

TWO CENTS red.

(Bust of Washington in rectangle with rounded corners.)

No.	Color of paper	Dimensions of envelope	P. O. size	Shape	Date of issue	Number issued
E34	White	160 x 89mm.	5	b	Oct. 30, 1903	100,000
E35	Amber	"	5	b	May 6, 1903	500 S.R.
E36	White	241 x 105	8	b	Oct. 30, 1903	50,000
E37	White	117 x 90	10	b	Dec. 7, 1903	500 S.R.
E38	Or. buff	171 x 95	13	b	May 6, 1903	500 S.R.
E39	Blue	"	13	b	"	500 S.R.
E40	Manila	204 x 305	Wr.		(?)	(?)

FOUR CENTS brown.

(Bust of Grant in square with rounded corners.)

No.	Color of paper	Dimensions of envelope	P. O. size	Shape	Date of issue	Number issued
E41	Amber	225 x 98mm.	7	a	May 6, 1903	500 S.R.

FIVE CENTS blue.

(Bust of Lincoln in oblong oval.)

No.	Color of paper	Dimensions of envelope	P. O. size	Shape	Date of issue	Number issued
E42	Amber	160 x 89mm.	5	b	May 6, 1903	500 S.R.

APPENDIX F.

POSTAL CARDS.

ISSUED UNDER SPANISH DOMINION.

1878. Type 19. Head of Alfonso XII. in centre. Buff card of varying thickness. Orange groundwork (121 x 76mm.) with TARJETA POSTAL in tall scroll letters. Within an ornamental frame TARJETA [stamp] POSTAL at top; Sr. D. and three lines for the address; and in base under a line, NOTA. (Le que debe escribirse se hará en el reverso é irá firmado por el remitente). Size 144 x 96½mm. Inscription in base usually 91mm.

F1 50 MILs. DE PESO deep carmine

This card was probably never issued without the surcharge in No. F2.

1879, September. No. F1 with surcharge in black similar to Type IV.

F2 3 cénts. de peso on 50 MILs. DE PESO deep carmine, deep lake, purplish lake

a. Error in the inscription in base; in instead of en:
b. Inscription in base 90mm.:
c. Inscription in base 90½mm. Sr. without period: deep carmine
d. Second A in TARJETA smaller:
e. (?) CORRZOS instead of CORREOS in surcharge:

1891, January. Type 20. Head of Alfonso XII. at right. Thin white to tinted card. Inscription in five lines, ULTRAMAR UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE España. En este lado se escribe solamente la direccion. A and three lines for the address. Size 13 1x 90mm. En este, etc., usually 57mm.

F3 3 C. DE PESO salmon-rose

a. En este, etc., 56mm.
b. Tail of U in ULTRAMAR broken off.

Mencarini gives the date as April 19, 1880, and the number issued as 10,000. An essay exists in green, on white.

1889, July. Type 20. Head of Alfonso XII. in centre. Thick buff card. Inscription within an ornamental frame similar to that in No. F1. Size 144 x 96mm.

F4. 2 C. DE PESO dark brown

a. No period after NOTA.
b. Space between T and A of POSTAL 1½mm. instead of 2mm.

F5 3+3 C. DE PESO carmine-lake, deep carmine-lake

a. Lo otra, etc., measures 50mm. instead of 51mm.

No. F5 has, below the frame, besides the inscription noted above, (1) on the message card La otra tarjeta es para la contestacion; (2) on the reply card Contestacion pagada.

1892, January 1. Type 30. Head of Alfonso XIII. in centre. Buff to yellow-buff cards of varying thickness. Inscription and frame as above. Size 146 x 97-100mm.

F6 2 C. DE PESO violet-brown (1000)
a. Yellow-buff card.

F7 3 C. DE PESO orange (1000)
a. Yellow-buff card.

1894, January 1. Type 30, as above. Buff cards. Size 145 x 96-97½mm.

F8 3 C. DE PESO red-violet (5000)

F9 3 C. DE PESO deep blue (2000)

1896, January 1. Type 30, as above. Buff to yellow-buff cards. Size 144 x 96-98mm. TARJETA, etc., 90mm.

F10 2 C. DE PESO blue (18,000)
a. TARJETA, etc., 91mm.; final A smaller.
b. TARJETA, etc., 90½mm.

F11 3 C. DE PESO brown (18,000)
a. TARJETA., etc., 91mm.; final A smaller; NOTA, etc., 94½mm.
b. TARJETA, etc., 90mm.; Nota, etc., 95mm.

1898. Type 32. Head of Alfonso XIII. in centre. Yellow- to pinkish-buff cards varying in thickness. Frame and inscription as above. Size 143-147 x 95-100mm.

A. Message cards.

F14 5 MILESIMAS lake-carmine (Size 143½ x 99mm.; TARJETA, etc., 88½mm.; NOTA, etc., 93½mm.)
a. Size 144 x 98mm., TARJETA, etc., 88½mm.; NOTA, etc., 94¼mm.
b. Size 143½ x 99mm.; TARJETA, etc., 89mm.; NOTA, etc., 94¼mm.

F15 1 CENTAVO green (Size 144½ x 98mm.; TARJETA, etc., 89mm.; NOTA, etc., 93½mm.)
a. Size 144½ x 98mm.; TARJETA, etc., 90mm.; NOTA, etc., 95mm.
b. Size 146 x 95mm.; TARJETA etc., 89mm.; NOTA, etc., 95mm.

F16 2 CENTAVOS dull violet (Size 144½ x 97½mm.)
a. Size 144 x 99½mm.
b. Size 245 x 100mm.

F17 3 CENTAVOS orange-brown

B. Reply cards.

F18 5+5 MILESIMAS lake carmine (No period after respuesta; La under the ibi of escribirse)
a. Period after respuesta; La under the rib of escribirse.

F19 1+1 CENTAVO green (From frame to S of Sr. 14½mm.)
a. From frame to S of Sr. 13mm.

F20 2+2 CENTAVOS dull violet (Top of L of La otra, etc., under first i of escribirse)

a. Top of L of La ostra, etc., under the space between the r and i of escribirse; no accents over hara or ira.

F21 3+3 CENTAVOS orange-brown (As in No. F20)

a. As in No. F20a.

ISSUED UNDER THE DOMINION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

1900, February. Current United States postal cards surcharged in black (with the exception of No. F24) with PHILIPPINES in heavy faced roman type below the medallions at the right. Size 139 x 82½mm. Size of surcharge 20½ x 1½mm.

F22 ONE CENT black on buff (Jefferson) (100,000)

F23 2 CENTS black on buff (Liberty) (20,000)

F24 2+2 CENTS blue on white (Liberty), surcharged in blue (5000)

1903, September 15. Current United States postal cards surcharged as above with PHILIPPINES in block letters in black.

F25 ONE CENT black on buff (McKinley) (100,000)

F26 ONE+ONE CENT black on buff (Grant) (20,000)

F27 2 CENTS black on buff (Liberty) (40,000)

F28 2+2 CENTS blue on white (Liberty), surcharged in blue (20,000)

APPENDIX G.

NOTES ON CANCELLATIONS.

Very few of the philatelic problems arising in regard to the postage stamps of the Philippines can be solved by a study of the cancellations appearing on used copies. The number of covers to be found is small (especially those bearing earlier issues), and we lack definite information about the types of cancellation authorized under Spanish dominion. The difficulty is further increased by the loose way in which postage stamps were used for all purposes requiring prepayment of a tax or fee. This is the cause of finding them with a variety of obliterations, such as telegraph, municipal, customs, and other revenue cancellations. Similarly stamps of other departments are found postally cancelled, though no authority therefor is known nor can any be found. In at least one instance (the issue of 1898–99) the stamps were intended to be used either for postal or telegraph purposes.

In order to facilitate the selection of postally used specimens of stamps authorized for use in the Philippines, or of stamps of the Philippines used elsewhere, such information as is available will be briefly given though admittedly incomplete.

UNDER SPANISH DOMINION.

Postal Cancellations.

(1) Circular dated stamp 31mm. in diameter. MANILA above, ISLAS FILIPs. below, date in centre, and 31 (the number of the postal district of Manila) on each side. Appears upon stamps used between 1859 and 1863.

This is of the same type as the dated stamp introduced for the whole empire of Spain in 1842, but it is believed to have been used only at Manila. According to Mencarini this stamp was first used in 1838 as a certificate that letters stamped with it had passed through the central office at Manila. Doubtless for this reason it appears upon the covers while the postage stamps (until about 1859) are obliterated with other cancellations.

(2) Circular dotted cancellation without outer line, about 24mm. in diameter, dots square and about 1mm., though the size varies. Appears on the issues from 1854 to 1876 and perhaps later.

(3) Oval network stamp, 31 x 18mm., varying in shape, some being quite pointed at the ends, while others are well rounded. Appears on the issues from 1854 to 1894.

This cancellation was probably retained in use at some of the smaller offices in the interior where few letters were mailed. The same type was used in the Spanish West Indies, hence the necessity of dated cancellations to identify the 1 real and 2 reales stamps of 1856 when used in the Philippines.

(4) Circular date stamp similar to No. 1, but smaller and having LUZON in place of ISLAS FILIPs. below.

It is probable that this was furnished to the offices established in Luzon later than the one at Manila. It was not long in use and is rarely found.

(5) Circular date stamp similar to No. 4, but with town name above, FILIPINAS below, and date in the centre. Appears on the issues of 1859–60.

(6) Circular date stamp 21mm. in diameter; inner circle containing the date, between the circles the town name above, and blank below. Appears on the issues of 1860–63.

(7) Circular stamp 19mm. in diameter, with inner circle. Between the circles is the town name above, and star below; inner circle blank; no date. Appears on the issues between 1870 and 1882.

(8) Circular dated cancellation 24mm. in diameter; CORREOS or COMMUNICACIONES above, date in one line across the centre, town name below. Appears on the issues between 1878 and the end of the Spanish dominion.

This type with the legend CORREOS appears frequently on telegraph stamps and has probably been the cause of their being listed as postally cancelled. For the same reason postage stamps thus cancelled may have done telegraph duty.

A fake use of this cancellation has been made by substituting DE for the date.

(9) Bar cancellation made up of narrow parallel lines in the form of a lozenge, square, etc., without outer line; also in oval form with outer line. Appears on stamps used from about 1880 to 1882.

(10) Five-pointed star, dotted within. Appears on issues between 1880 and 1884.

(11) Circular cancellation; CORREOS above, DE in centre, FILIPINAS below. The date is sometimes inserted in manuscript. Appears occasionally until the end of the Spanish dominion.

(12) Oval cancellation; COMMUNICACIONES or CORREOS above, town name below, inner oval blank. Rarely seen.

(13) Cancellation by words in straight lines, as ADMINISTRACION DE COMMUNICACIONES DE SANTA CRUZ LAGUNA in five lines.

The only one of this form known at present is the one noted above.

(14) Ornamental cancellations, peculiar to certain towns. Large double oval, COMMUNICACIONES above, town name below, inner oval with ornamental design as a wreath, monogram, etc. Appear on stamps of 1898–99 only, so far as known.

Some of these, at least, are believed to be of Insurgent origin.

(15) Cork cancellations. Stamps only of late issues, 1898–99, etc.

(16) Private or unofficial cancellations of various sorts, usually the names of business firms, as Smith, Bell & Co.

Used for advertising purposes as well as for obliteration. Perhaps used for fiscal cancellation also.

(17) Registration cancellations of various types containing CERTIF., CERTIFo., or CERTIFICADO, in single- or double-lined frames of different types. Appear on issues from about 1870.

(18) Registration cancellation; double-lined rectangular frame with indented corners, CORREOS Certificado No. . . . . in three lines. Seen on the stamps of the Alfonso XIII. issues only.

Municipal Cancellations.

These were intended for use by public officials or documents, but are sometimes found on postage stamps. Usually such a cancellation is a large

double oval; ALCALDIA DE and town name with ornaments between the ovals; inner oval containing coat of arms or similar ornament.

Telegraph Cancellations.

(a) Ornamental design, part of which is a large and ornate letter T.

(b) Large double-lined oval; between the ovals TELEGRAFOS above and ESTACION DE with town name below; in inner oval an ornamental design, a part of which is a five-pointed star above, and bunches of broken arrows (presumably thunderbolts) below.

Stamps for telegraph purposes are usually cancelled by punching a small round hole in the centre of the stamp, with or without other cancellation. See also No. 8.

Manuscript Cancellations.

These are to be avoided as they usually indicate fiscal or revenue use, of stamps.

Of the postal cancellations noted Nos. 1, 2, 3, 8, 11, 13, 17, and 18 are the most commonly found, and are the most reliable. Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, and 10 are rarely met with. Nos. 12, 14, 15, and 16 are undesirable as being open to doubt.

Cancellations are usually in black, but may be found also in red or blue.

REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT: 1898–1900.

Oval cancellation; CORREOS above, star at either side, town name below FILIPINAS in inner oval.

This cancellation has been seen used at Tarlac.

DOMINION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

(1) Circular dated stamp; PHILIPPINE STATION above, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. below, date within inner circle.

In use in August and September 1898 on United States stamps used for letters from Manila and vicinity usually sent in U. S. Army transports to San Francisco.

(2) Straight line cancellation; Military Station No. 2. CAVITE Philippine Islands. in two lines

Manila was Military station No. 1.

(3) Circular date stamp; MIL. P. Sta. No. above, date in the centre, town name or Phil. Islands or equivalent below.

In use in 1899-1900. Each military postal station as established was given a number which appeared on its cancellation stamp.

(4) Circular date stamp; DAGUPAN & MANILA above, R. P. O. (railway post office) below, date and North or South (direction in which the train was going) in the centre.

In use in 1899-1900 for all mail posted on the train or from railway towns having no post offices.

Beginning with 1901 cancellation stamps have been of the circular dated type, with the town name above and P. I. or its equivalent below. They are so similar to those in use in the United States as to require no description.

China Relief Expedition.

Stamps and stamped envelopes of the Philippines (United States stamps surcharged) as well as current United States stamps and stamped envelopes used by the American troops on the China Relief Expedition, September 1900 to May 1901.

(1) Circular dated stamp; MIL. P. STA. No. 1. TIENTSIN. above, date in the centre, CHINA below. From September 1900. Copies seen bear dates in September, October, and November 1900 and January 1901.

(2) Circular dated stamp; MIL. P. STA. No. 1 PEKIN above, date in the centre, CHINA below. Copies seen are dated October and November 1900.

(3) Circular dated stamp; MIL. POSTAL STA. No. 1 above, date in the centre, CHINA below. Copies seen are dated December 1900 to April 1, 1901.

(4) Circular dated cancellation; PEKING, CHINA above, date in the centre, U. S. MIL. POSTAL STA. below. Copies seen are dated from April 6, to May 20, 1901.

The troops left Peking on May 22, 1901. The postal station there, it is believed, was discontinued on that date.

Prior to the establishment of the military postal station at Tientsin the mail was forwarded through the Japanese post office there, and stamps were gratuitously placed on the letters before forwarding.

In addition to the various types of cancellation noted above, stamps issued for the Philippines by Spain and the United States, as well as United States stamps without surcharge, may be found with the circular dated cancellation of Hong Kong, China. It is thought that these cancellations were on letters mailed on board ships bound to that port from Manila and were obliterated after their arrival.

As noted in pages 11 and 14, stamps of the United States were used on mail from the Philippines before the issue of the surcharged values, and until October 1, 1903 both surcharged and unsurcharged stamps of the United States were available for postage both in the United States and the Philippines. They can therefore be found with cancellations of places in both countries.

APPENDIX H.

TELEGRAPH STAMPS ISSUED UNDER SPANISH DOMINION.*

1874–1897.

H1 H1. H11.

1874, January. Type H1. Arms of Spain surmounted by a mural crown. Perforated 14.

H1 1 PESETA 25 CEN. greyish lilac

1876, January. Type 23. Head of Alfonso XII. Perforated 14.

H2 *250 MILs. DE PESO chocolate, light brown

a. Imperforate:

Galvez gives the date of issue as 1873.

1880, January. Type 28. Head of Alfonso XII. Perforated 14.

H3 *25 C. DE PESO ultramarine, grey-blue, grey

1881, January. Type 28, as above.

H4 *UN PESO dark brown

H5 2 PESOS grey-green

H6 5 PESOS pale lilac-blue

H7 10 PESOS carmine

1881, July. Type 21, Derecho Judicial stamp of 1878 (No. 178), surcharged in black with Type H1. Perforated 14.

H8 2 REALES blue

1882. Type 23, as above. Perforated 14.

*So little data is procurable as to what Telegraph and Revenue stamps have done actual postal duty that it was thought best to include a list of all Telegraph and Revenue issues under Spanish Dominion, merely starring those that have been listed by some authority as having been used for postage. As none of the Revenue stamps issued under Dominion of the United States have ever been postally used, it has seemed superfluous to include them.

H9 *250 MILs. DE PESO dull ultramarine, ultramarine, deep ultramarine

Galvez gives the date of issue as 1878.

1885, February. Type 20, Postage stamps of 1882 (Nos. 96 and 97), surcharged with Type HII. Perforated 14.

A. Black surcharge.

H10 20 CENTs. on 20 C. DE PESO (No. 96) greyish bistre (24th, 25,000)

B. Green surcharge.

H11 25 CENTs. on 25 C. DE PESO (No. 97) light greyish brown (18th, 25,000)

Moens gives the date of issue of No. H11 as March 10 and includes No. H12 with it. He does not give No. H10.

HIII. HIV.

1885, September. Type 24, Postage stamp of 1883 (No. 130), surcharged in red with Types HIII. and HIV. Perforated 14.

H12 25 CENTs. on 2⅜ C. DE PESO pale blue

H13 *1 PESO on 2⅜ C. DE PESO pale blue

a. Letters of surcharge smaller.

Moens gives the date of No. H13 as 1885. No. H13a is given on his authority.

1886, January 11. Types 24 and 25, Postage stamps of 1883 and 1886 (Nos. 130 and 133), surcharged with Type HIII. Perforated 14.

H14 *UN CENTo. (in black) on 2⅜ C. DE PESO (No 130) pale blue (5000)

H15 2½ CENTs. (in lake) on 2⅜ C. DE PESO (No. 130) pale blue (16,000)

H16 5 CENTs. (in lake) on 2⅜ C. DE PESO (No. 130) pale blue (10,000)

H17 20 CENTs. (in red) on 2⅜ C. DE PESO (No. 133) blue (10,000)

Moens gives the date of No. H14 as January 1887; of No. H15 and H16 as March 7, 1886; and of No. H17 as 1887.

1886. Type 28, as above. Perforated 14.

H18 25 C. DE PESO bronze-green

H19 2 PESOS pale greyish bistre

H20 5 PESOS green

H21 10 PESOS blue

1886, September 17. Types 24 and 25, Postage stamps of 1883 and 1886 (Nos. 130 and 133), surcharged with Type HIII. Perforated 14.

H22 1 CENTo. (in deep lake-brown) on 2⅜ C. DE PESO (No. 130) pale blue (20,000)

H23 2⅛ CENTs. (in black) on 2⅛ C. DE PESO (No. 130) slate-blue (80,000)

H24 2⅛ CENTs. (in black) on 2⅛ C. DE PESO (No. 133) blue

H25 2⅛ CENTs. (in blue) on 2⅛ C. DE PESO (No. ?)

H26 5 CENTs. (in yellow-brown) on 2⅛ C. DE PESO (No. 133) ultramarine, pale blue, dull blue (75,000)

H27 20 CENTs. (in black) on 2⅛ C. DE PESO (No. 130) blue (63,000)

The 80,000 given as the number of No. H23 issued should probably include Nos. H24 and H25. Moens gives the date of No. H26 as January 1887; of No. H23 as 1887; and of No. H27 as March 7, 1886.

1888. Type 28, as above. Perforated 14.

H28 UN C. DE PESO pale bistre

H29 2 C. DE PESO carmine

H30 2½ C. DE PESO brown

H31 5 C. DE PESO dull blue

H32 10 C. DE PESO mauve, red-lilac

H33 10 C. DE PESO bright green

H34 20 C. DE PESO mauve, red-lilac

H35 UN PESO rose

H36 2 PESOS carmine

H37 5 PESOS green

H38 10 PESOS deep brown

No. H33 has the legend UNION GENERAL POSTAL on the margin of each sheet. The reason is not known.

H2

H3

1890. Type H2. Arms of Spain surmounted by the royal crown. TELEGAFOS in the upper label. Perforated 14.

H39 UN C. DE PESO green

H40 UN C. DE PESO carmine

H41 2½ C. DE PESO violet

H42 5 C. DE PESO red

H43 5 C. DE PESO grey

H44 10 C. DE PESO dark brown

H45 12½ C. DE PESO light red

H46 12½ C. DE PESO dark brown

H47 20 C. DE PESO deep blue

H48 25 C. DE PESO dark brown

H49 25 C. DE PESO green

H50 UN PESO olive-grey

H51 2 PESOS red-brown

H52 5 PESOS blue

H53 5 PESOS green

H54 10 PESOS deep violet

1892. Type H3. Arms of Spain surmounted by the royal crown. FILIPAS TELEGRAFOS in the upper label. Perforated 14.

H55 UN C. DE PESO rose
H56 2½ C. DE PESO blue
H57 5 C. DE PESO greenish grey
H58 10 C. DE PESO yellow-green
H59 12½ C. DE PESO dark brown
H60 20 C. DE PESO red-brown
H61 25 C. DE PESO green
H62 UN PESO orange
H63 2 PESOS light brown
H64 5 PESOS deep violet
H65 10 PESOS orange

1894. Type H3, as above. Perforated 14.

H66 UN C. DE PESO brown
H67 2½ C. DE PESO lake-brown
H68 5 C. DE PESO orange
H69 10 C. DE PESO indigo
H70 12½ C. DE PESO green
H71 20 C. DE PESO violet
H72 25 C. DE PESO red
H73 UN PESO violet
H74 2 PESOS light green
H75 5 PESOS light green
H76 10 PESOS violet-brown

1896. Type H3, as above. Perforated 14.

H77 UN C. DE PESO grey-olive
H78 2½ C. DE PESO light blue-green
H79 5 C. DE PESO dark brown
H80 10 C. DE PESO rose-carmine
H81 12½ C. DE PESO light reddish brown
H82 20 C. DE PESO orange
H83 25 C. DE PESO dull violet
H84 UN PESO deep blue
H85 2 PESOS orange-red
H86 5 PESOS rose
H87 10 PESOS light blue

1897. Type H3 (No. H71) surcharged in black with HABILITADO TELEGRAFOS PARA 1897 similar to Type IVII. Perforated 14.

H88 20 C. DE PESO violet

For the telegraph stamps of the Revolutionary Government, see page 13.

APPENDIX I.

REVENUE STAMPS ISSUED UNDER SPANISH DOMINION.*

1864–1898.

I1 I2 I3

I. DERECHOS DE FIRMA.

(Fees on Acknowledgements.)

1864. Type I1. Head of Queen Isabella II. Imperforate.

I1 UN PESO dull blue.

1865. Type I1, as above. Imperforate.

I2 UN PESO dark brown

I3 DOS PESOS carmine

I4 CINCO PESOS dark blue, indigo

An essay of the UN PESO exists in greenish black.

1867. Type I2. Head of Queen Isabella II. Perforated 14.

I5 2 ESCUDOS brown

I6 4 ESCUDOS carmine

I7 10 ESCUDOS blue

1869. Type I2, as above. Perforated 14.

I8 40 CENT. DE ESC. blue-green

1869. Types I1 and I2 (Nos. I1 and I5-I8) surcharged horizontally in black with Type I, HABILITADO POR LA NACION.

I9 UN PESO dark blue (No. I1)

I10 *40 CENT. DE ESC. blue-green (No. I8)

I11 2 ESCUDOS brown (No. I5)

C. Vertical surcharge reading down.

I12 4 ESCUDOS carmine (?)

I13 10 ESCUDOS blue (?)

*See note on page 91.

1870. Type I3. Allegorical head of Spain. Perforated 14.

I14 40 CENT. DE ESC. violet-brown, deep brown, pale brown

I15 2 ESCUDOS orange

1872. Type 23a. Arms of Spain surmounted by the royal crown. Perforated 14.

I16 5 PESETAS deep green

I17 10 PESETAS reddish brown, pale reddish brown, light brown

A proof of the 5 PESETAS exists printed in reddish brown on green on the back of Documentos de Policia stamps.

1874. Type I4. Arms of Spain surmounted by a mural crown. Perforated 14.

I18 5 PESETAS light reddish brown

1875. Type 22. Arms of Spain surrounded by a wreath and surmounted by the royal crown. Perforated 14.

I19 *200 MILs. DE PESO blue
a. Imperforate.

I20 *UN PESO green, dark green, yellow-green
a. Imperforate: green

1880 Type 22, as above. Perforated 14.

I21 *200 MILs. DE PESO green, pale green

I22 UN PESO pale blue

IIII. III. II.

1882. Type II. (No. II) surcharged in green with Type II. Imperforate.

I23 UN REAL on CINCO PESOS dark blue

I24 UN PESO on CINCO PESOS dark blue

1884. Type 22, as above. Perforated 14.

I25 20 C. DE PESO yellow-brown

I26 UN PESO bistre (?)

I27 2 PESOS violet, purple

I28 5 PESOS ultramarine

I29 10 PESOS red

1885, March. Type I1 (No. I1) surcharged in black with Type II. Imperforate.

I30 UN PESO on CINCO PESOS dark blue

1885 (?). Type I1 (No. I1) surcharged in carmine with Type III. Imperforate.

I31 1 PESO on CINCO PESOS dark blue

1887 (?). Type 25, Postage stamp of 1886 (No. 133), surcharged in dark green with Type III. Perforated 14.

I32 1 PESO on 2½ C. DE PESO pale blue.

1888, May 17. Type 25, as above, surcharged in black with Type III. Perforated 14.

I33 1 PESO on 2½ C. DE PESO pale blue

(? Date.) Type 25, as above, surcharged in magenta with Type IIII. Perforated 14.

I34 1 PESO on 2½ C. DE PESO pale blue

1890. Type 22, as above. Perforated 14.

I35 20 C. DE PESO yellow-green
I36 UN PESO pale purple
I37 2 PESOS orange
I38 5 PESOS blue-green

(? Date.) Type 22, as above. Perforated 14.

I39 20 C. DE PESO dull blue
I40 UN PESO deep rose-pink
I41 2 PESOS orange
I42 5 PESOS blue-green

(? Date.) Type 22, as above. Perforated 14.

I43 20 C. DE PESO dull lake
I44 UN PESO
I45 2 PESOS
I46 5 PESOS black-brown

I4

II. DERECHO JUDICIAL.

(Judicial Fees.)

1866. Type I4. Shield charged with a pair of scales and a sword surrounded by a collar of the Golden Fleece and surmounted by the royal crown. Imperforate.

I60 MEDIO RL. FTE. light blue

I61 UN RL. FTE. black

I62 DOS RS. FTES. carmine

I63 CINCO RS. FTES. orange

I64 DIEZ RS. FTES. (?)

I65 CIEN RS. FTES. (?)

These stamps were used in Spain and her three colonies, Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines. Which ones of the many colors and shades of each value should be credited to the Philippines it is impossible to say. It has simply been decided to give such colors as appear surcharged in 1869.

1869. Type I4 (Nos. I60–I65) surcharged horizontally in black with Type I, HABILITADO POR LA NACION. Imperforate.

A. Horizontal surcharge inverted.
B. Vertical or diagonal surcharge reading up.
C. Vertical or diagonal surcharge reading down.

I66 *MEDIO RL. FTE. light blue

I67 UN RL. FTE. black
A. Black
B. Black

I68 DOS RS. FTES. carmine

I69 CINCO RS. FTES. orange

I70 DIEZ RS. FTES. (?)

I71 CIEN RS. FTES. (?)

1869. Type 29, Figure of Justice seated holding a pair of scales and a sword, surcharged horizontally in black with Type I, as above. Imperforate.

I72 ½ REAL blue on buff

1873. Type 29, unsurcharged. Imperforate.

I73 1 PESO orange on buff

I74 5 PESOS vermilion on pale rose, light red on pale rose

1874. Similar to Type 21, but with a mural crown surmounting the Spanish arms. Perforated 14.

I75 UNA PESETA 25 C. blue
a. Imperforate.

1878. Type 21. Arms of Spain surmounted by the royal crown. Perforated 14.

I76 10 CUARTOS bistre, deep bistre, olive-bistre
a. Imperforate: bistre, olive-bistre

I77 *1 REAL blue-green
a. Imperforate.

I78 2 REALES blue, pale blue, indigo
a. Imperforate: pale blue

I79 5 REALES carmine, rose-carmine
a. Imperforate: carmine

Printers' waste of the 10 CUARTOS comes in bistre on 50 Cs. PESETA blue, Porto Rico, 1878 (inverted) imperforate.

1882. Type 21, as above. Perforated 14.

I80 6⅜ c. DE PESO green

I81 *12½ c. DE PESO bluish lilac

I82 25 c. DE PESO violet, red-violet

I83 62½ c. DE PESO rose

I84 UN PESO olive-bistre

I85 *5 PESOS deep green

1898. Type 21 (No. I81) surcharged in dark green HABILITADO PARA 1 PESO. Similar to Type II. Perforated 14.

I86 1 PESO on 12½ c. DE PESO bluish lilac

III. DEUDA.

(Public Debt.)

1893. Type similar to the Giro series of Spain for 1876. Long rectangular stamp, 1893–94 at top, arms of Spain surmounted by the royal crown in the centre, value in base. Perforated 14.

I100 5 CENT. pink

I5 IIV IV IVI IVII

IV. GIRO.

(Foreign Bills.)

1880, January. Type I5. Arms of Spain surmounted by the royal crown. Perforated 14.

I110 2½ c. PESO green

I111 20 c. PESO green, dark green

a. Thicker yellowish paper: green

I112 25 c. PESO green

I113 40 c. PESO green, dark green

a. Thicker yellowish paper: green

I114 50 C. PESO green

I115 75 C. PESO green, dark green

I116 UN PESO 50 C. green, dark green

I117 2 PESOS 25 C. green, dark green

I118 2 PESOS 50 C. green

I119 3 PESOS green, dark green
a. White space surrounding the block containing figure 3: green
b. Thicker yellowish paper: green

I120 3 PESOS 75 C. green, dark green

I121 4 PESOS 50 C. green, dark green

I122 5 PESOS 25 C. green, dark green

I123 6 PESOS green, dark green

I124 6 PESOS 75 C. green, dark green
a. Thicker yellowish paper: green

I125 7 PESOS 50 C. green, dark green
a. Thicker yellowish paper: green

1882. Type I1, Derecho de Firma stamp of 1864 (No. I1) surcharged:

A. Vertically in dark green reading down.

I126 20 C. on CINCO PESOS dark blue

I127 75 C. on CINCO PESOS dark blue

B. Vertically in carmine reading down.

I128 1 PESO 50 Cs. on CINCO PESOS dark blue

C. Vertically in carmine reading up.

I129 2 PESOS on CINCO PESOS dark blue

D. Vertically in yellow reading down.

I130 3 PESOS on CINCO PESOS dark blue
a. Surcharge reading up.

1883, September 29. Type 23, Telegraph stamp of 1882 (No. H9), surcharged in yellow with Type IIV. Perforated 14.

I131 20 CMOS ON 250 MILS. DE PESO light ultramarine

1885, March 10. Type 29, Derecho Judicial stamp of 1873 (No. I74), surcharged with Type IV. Imperforate.

I132 $3′75 (in ultramarine) on 5 PESOS vermilion on pale rose

I133 $5′25 (in blue) on 5 PESOS vermilion on pale rose

I134 $6′75 (in green) on 5 PESOS vermilion on pale rose, light red on pale rose

1886 (?). Type I6 (No. I111) surcharged HABILITADO PARA and new value. Perforated 14.

I135 $2'25 (in black) on 20 c. PESO green
a. Thicker yellowish paper.

I136 $7'50 (in red) on 20 c. PESO green
a. Thicker yellowish paper.

1886 (?). Type I5 unsurcharged. Perforated 14.

I137 5 c. PESO dark blue
I138 10 c. PESO dark blue
I139 50 c. PESO dark blue
I140 UN PESO dark blue
I141 2 PESOS dark blue
I142 3 PESOS dark blue
I143 4 PESOS dark blue
I144 5 PESOS dark blue
I145 10 PESOS dark blue
I146 50 PESOS dark blue
a. Imperforate.

1888. Type 25, Postage stamps of 1886 (No. 133), surcharged HABILITADO PARA GIRO and new value. Similar to Type Iv. Perforated. 14.

I147 $0'20 (in blue) on 2½ c. DE PESO blue
a. Ultramarine surcharge.

I148 $0'20 (in red) on 2½ c. DE PESO blue

I149 $0'40 (in black) on 2½ c. DE PESO blue

I150 $0'40 (in blue) on 2½ c. DE PESO blue

I151 $0'40 (in red) on 2½ c. DE PESO blue

I152 $0'50 (in black) on 2½ c. DE PESO blue

I153 $0'50 (in blue) on 2½ c. DE PESO blue

1890 (?). Type I5 unsurcharged. Perforated 14.

I154 5 c. PESO claret
I155 10 c. PESO claret
I156 50 c. PESO claret
I157 UN PESO claret
I158 2 PESOS claret
I159 3 PESOS claret
I160 4 PESOS claret
I161 5 PESOS claret
I162 10 PESOS claret

There are dangerous counterfeits of some of the values of this issue made to defraud the government. Copies are to be found on original documents.

1893. Type I5, as above. Perforated 14.

I163 5 c. PESO ultramarine
I164 10 c. PESO ultramarine
I165 50 c. PESO ultramarine
I166 UN PESO ultramarine
I167 2 PESOS ultramarine
I168 3 PESOS ultramarine
I169 4 PESOS ultramarine
I170 5 PESOS ultramarine
I171 10 PESOS ultramarine

1894. Type I5, as above. Perforated 14.

I172 5 C. PESO bronze-green
I173 10 C. PESO bronze-green
I174 50 C. PESO bronze-green
I175 UN PESO bronze-green
I176 2 PESOS bronze-green
I177 3 PESOS bronze-green
I178 4 PESOS bronze-green
I179 5 PESOS bronze-green
I180 10 PESOS bronze-green

1895. Type I5, as above. Value in block letters. Perforated 14.

I181 5 C. PESO vermilion
I182 15 C. PESO vermilion
I183 20 C. PESO vermilion
I184 30 C. PESO vermilion
I185 60 C. PESO vermilion
I186 80 C. PESO vermilion
I187 UN PESO 20 C. vermilion
I188 UN PESO 40 C. vermilion
I189 UN PESO 80 C. vermilion
I190 2 PESOS vermilion
I191 2 PESOS 40 C. vermilion
I192 3 PESOS vermilion
I193 3 PESOS 60 C. vermilion
I194 4 PESOS vermilion
I195 5 PESOS vermilion
I196 6 PESOS vermilion
I197 7 PESOS vermilion
I198 8 PESOS vermilion
I199 9 PESOS vermilion
I200 10 PESOS vermilion
I201 15 PESOS vermilion

1896 (?). Type I5, as above. Value in block letters. Perforated 14.

I202 5 C. PESO emerald-green
I203 15 C. PESO emerald-green
I204 20 C. PESO emerald-green
I205 30 C. PESO emerald-green
I206 60 C. PESO emerald-green
I207 80 C. PESO emerald-green
I208 UN PESO 20 C. emerald-green
I209 UN PESO 40 C. emerald-green
I210 UN PESO 80 C. emerald-green
I211 2 PESOS emerald-green
I212 2 PESOS 40 C. emerald-green
I213 3 PESOS emerald-green
I214 3 PESOS 60 C. emerald-green
I215 4 PESOS emerald-green
I216 5 PESOS emerald-green
I217 6 PESOS emerald-green
I218 7 PESOS emerald-green
I219 8 PESOS emerald-green
I220 9 PESOS emerald-green
I221 10 PESOS emerald-green
I222 15 PESOS emerald-green

1897. Type I5 (Nos. I181 and I184) surcharged in black with Type IVII. Perforated 14.

I223 5 C. PESO vermilion
I224 30 C. PESO vermilion

1897. Type I5, unsurcharged. Value in block letters. Perforated 14.

I225 5 C. PESO claret
I226 15 C. PESO claret
I227 20 C. PESO claret
I228 30 C. PESO claret
I229 60 C. PESO claret
I230 80 C. PESO claret
I231 UN PESO 20 C. claret
I232 UN PESO 40 C. claret
I233 UN PESO 80 C. claret
I234 2 PESOS claret
I235 2 PESOS 40 C. claret
I236 3 PESOS claret
I237 3 PESOS 60 C. claret
I238 4 PESOS claret
I239 5 PESOS claret
I240 6 PESOS claret
I241 7 PESOS claret
I242 8 PESOS claret
I243 9 PESOS claret
I244 10 PESOS claret
I245 15 PESOS claret

IVIII

V. PASAPORTES.

(Passports.)

1885, March 10. Type 20, Postage stamp of 1882 (No. 96), surcharged in dull violet with Type IVIII. Perforated 14.

I260 20 CENTS. on 20 C. DE PESO pale greyish bistre

VI. RECARGO DE CEDULAS PERSONALES.

(Tax on Personal Bills.)

1888. Similar to Type I5. RECARGO in upper label, DE CEDULAS PERSONALES round the oval bearing the arms of Spain surmounted by the royal crown. Perforated 14.

I270 25 MILEMAS blue
I271 10 C. DE PESO green
I272 15 C. DE PESO rose

(? Date.) Same type as the above. Perforated 14.

I273 2½ C. DE PESO olive-green
I274 10 C. DE PESO purple-brown
I275 15 C. DE PESO pale blue-green

VI. RECARGO DE CONSUMOS.

(Customs.)

1889. Type I5, Giro stamps of 1880 (Nos. I115–I125), surcharged in black with Type XXXVII, RECARGO DE CONSUMOS HABILITADO, etc. Perforated 14.

I290 $0'10 on 75 C. PESO green (No. I115)

I291 $0'10 on UN PESO 50 C. (No. I116) green

I292 $0'11⅜ on 75 C. PESO (No. I115) green

I293 $0'17½ on 3 PESOS 75 C. (No. I120) green

I294 $0'17½ on 6 PESOS 75 C. (No. I124) green

I295 $0'17½ on 7 PESOS 50 C. (No. I125) green

I296 $0'25 on 7 PESOS 50 C. (No. I125) green

I297 $0'75 on 7 PESOS 50 C. (No. I125) green

I298 $1'00 on 7 PESOS 50 C. (No. I125) green

$0'40 and $1'25 were authorized by the decree of March 30, 1889, but they are not yet chronicled (Fulcher, 1902).

For a list of the remaining RECARGO surcharges see pages 44-45, where they are listed as stamps available for postage.

I6 IIx

VIII. RECIBOS Y CUENTAS.

(Receipts and Accounts.)

1879. Type I6. Arms of Spain surrounded by the collar of the Golden Fleece and surmounted by the royal crown. Imperforate.

I310 *10 C. DE PESO rose-pink

I311 10 C. DE PESO rose-pink on yellow

1886 (?). Type I8 (No. I310) surcharged in two lines with HABILITADO PARA UN REAL in blue. Imperforate.

I312 UN REAL on 10 C. DE PESO rose-pink

1887 (?). Type I6 unsurcharged. Imperforate.

I313 10 C. DE PESO pale claret

1888, May 17. Surcharged with Type IIx.

I. Type 26 (No. 132), Postage stamp of 1886, surcharged in magenta. Perforated 14.

I314 10 CENTs. on $\frac{1}{8}$ DE CENTAVO green

II. Type 22 (No. I21), Derecho de Firma stamp of 1880 in brown-violet. Perforated 14.

I315 10 CENTs. on 200 MILs. DE PESO green
a. Double surcharge.

1891 (?). Type I6, as above. Imperforate.

I316 10 C. DE PESO blue

1893 (?). Type I6, as above. Imperforate.

I317 10 C. DE PESO dark brown

1894. Type I6, as above. Imperforate.

I318 10 C. DE PESO blue-green

IX. SELLO.

(Insurance Policies.)

1888. Large rectangular stamp with allegorical figure of an old man seated instructing a youth. Arms of Spain at the left surmounted by the royal crown; globe, etc., at the right. Dated 1888 Y 89. Imperforate.

I330 5 C. DE PESO black
I331 10 C. DE PESO red-brown
I332 25 C. DE PESO emerald-green
I333 40 C. DE PESO dark blue
I334 50 C. DE PESO carmine
I335 UN PESO pearl-grey
I336 2 PESOS ultramarine
I337 3 PESOS orange
I338 5 PESOS violet
I339 10 PESOS olive
I340 15 PESOS rose
I341 10 PESOS greenish black

1898. Same type as above. Dated 1898 Y 99. Imperforate.

I342 25 C. DE PESO claret
I343 40 C. DE PESO dark blue
I344 50 C. PESO yellow-brown
I345 UN PESO grey-purple
I346 2 PESOS light brown
I347 3 PESOS deep pink
I348 5 PESOS slate
I349 10 PESOS orange
I350 15 PESOS red-brown
I351 20 PESOS light purple

I7

X. TIMBRE MOVIL.

(Revenue Stamps.)

1898. Type I7. Arms of Spain surmounted by the royal crown. Perforated 14.

I360 *UN C. DE PESO black

I361 *2 C. DE PESO claret, pale claret

I362 *5 C. DE PESO slate-blue

I363 *10 C. DE PESO yellow-brown

CORRIGENDA.

Page 10, line 26. Ex-queen Isabella died at Paris April 9, 1904.

Page 34. For *XII* under the fourth cut read *XIV*.

Page 35, No. 105. For *or* read *on*.

Page 36. For *XI* and *XII* under fourth and fifth cuts read *XXI* and *XXII*.

Page 43, line fifteen. Insert comma after *26* and take out the ( ) following.

Page 47. In first line of Note after No. 220, for *green* read *gum*.

Page 52. In third line of Note after No. 304, omit *one*.

Page 52, No. 300. For *5,500,000* read *5,500,950*.

Page 65, No. C41. For *RL* read *RS*.

Page 67, No. C66.5. For *Ill. C60.2* read *Ill. C60.3*.

Page 68, last line. For *EOSs paced* read *EOS spaced*.

Page 69, No. C99.2. For *Ill. C42* read *Ill. C43*.

Page 72, No. C123.1. For *Ill. C35* read *Ill. C36*.

ADDENDA.

Page 27, No. 40. Add A. ~~Reddish violet~~.

Page 27, No. 41. Add A. Deep red.

Page 35, No. 102. Add b. Double surcharge.

Page 36, No. 111. Add a. Double surcharge.

Page 52, No. 301. Change deep carmine to deep carmine-vermilion, and add rose.

Page 52, No. 309. Add deep lake.

Page 52, No. 311. Add grey-black.

Page 52, No. 312. Add prussian-blue.

Page 52, No. 313. Add deep blue-green.

Page 53, No. 315. Add yellowish green, blue-green.

Page 53, No. 316. Add carmine-red.

Page 53, No. 526. Add pale claret.

Page 59. Under 5 DOLLARS deep bluish green add 288 T. B.

Page 60. Under 1 CENT green add 1721, 1722 (?), 1723, 1724 (?), 1737 (?), 1738 (?), 1739, 1740 (?), T. L., and 1946, B. R.

Page 60. Under 2 CENTS carmine (first design) add 1553 B. R.

Page 60. Add 2 CENTS carmine (second design), 1913 B. R.

Page 60. Under 5 CENTS blue add 1885 (?), 1886 (?), 1887, 1888 (?), B. R.

Page 83. A few copies of No. E41 are known without the surcharge PHILIPPINES. See *American Journal of Philately*, for May 1904, page 189.

The Postage Stamps of the Philippines.

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